The Courier-Journal.

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NEW YORK.

The Tammany Complications—Tweed to Have Enough of Investigation—The Counterfeiters—Political Nominations—The American Yacht again Beats the English Party, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A proposition has been made to close all stores here on election day and generally suspend business.

CHARLES O'CONOR

states that it can be clearly shown that Tweed and his associates fraudulently obtained from the Broadway Bank, without the color of right, some five millions. Recovery can be obtained against Tweed, unless it is interfered with by corrupt legislation, within ninety days.

WOODWARD

was the corrupt agent through whom Tweed worked. Facts will be shortly given to show how warrants were obtained from Connolly's offices. O'Conor does not believe that Mayor Hall either had a dollar or knew what was going on, but blames the Mayor for standing by others and acting as a shield after the facts known. The burden of the proof lies against Tweed. If Ingersoll does not leave he will be arrested and probably lose all his property. O'Conor's efforts will be to protect what is left and prevent a recurrence of robberies. He says Tweed hopes to get into the Legislature again, and have more corrupt bills passed, and go back to his office in the Board of Public Works and carry on his former corrupt transactions. This, O'Conor says, must be prevented. Tweed shall have all the investigation he wants.

A LEVY

was made yesterday on the straw-goods factory of Vanderhoff & Beatty for the security of five thousand dollars interest in that firm owned by E. A. Woodward upon the suit of Jackson Shultz in behalf of the Citizens' Committee for the city. Levies will be made upon the property of Ingersoll, Garvey and Tweed as co-defendants.

Charles O'Conor declines the candidacy for the Assembly.

BOUTWELL.

As Secretary Boutwell entered Steinway Hall last evening, he was served with the writ of the Supreme Court relating to the suit of B. C. Galvin, who seeks to recover $2,000,000 for alleged losses under Boutwell's financial policy. Boutwell delivered a lecture last night to a large audience. The lecture was the same as that delivered in Boston.

THE PAPERS ON TWEED.

All the journals to-day have full accounts of the incidents attending the arrest of Tweed. No paper appears to have any sympathy for him, except the Star. The Sun heads its account of the revelations by the Citizens' Committee, which have already been telegraphed, "The Day of Judgment." The Times congratulates the public on a "General Smoking Out of the Den of Thieves." The Tribune thinks the "Robbers are Enmeshed." The World believes that a stage of preposterous villainy has been reached, and that the arch-knave and engineer of frauds is in a fair way to get his deserts, and that if Tweed is re-elected to the Senate he should not be permitted to take his seat. The Herald again asks Tweed's dismissal from the position of head of the Department of Public Works.

ATTACHMENT.

Woodward, who has been sued for moneys alleged to be due the city, having absconded, as alleged, Judge Barnard to-day granted application for an attachment of his property.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The reform Democrats, at the instance of Charles O'Conor, nominated Horatio Seymour, of Utica, as a candidate for the Assembly from this city against the Tammany candidate, Tom Fields. Seymour telegraphs his acceptance.

GUILTY.

In the Rosenzweig case the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. Recorder Hackett then sentenced him to the State prison at hard labor for seven years. He disregarded the recommendation to mercy from the jury.

TO BE ARRESTED.

The arrest of Woodward, Garvey and Ingersoll will be made when the papers are received from Albany. Up to to-night they had not come to hand.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

Col. Whiteley succeeded effectually in breaking up the counterfeiting gangs. To-day he arrested K. J. Morales and F. Valdersoirdes, in whose possession he found dies for ten-dollar gold pieces.

TIME TO ANSWER.

In the case of Tweed, twenty days was given defendant in which to answer the complaint.

MASS MEETING.

An immense meeting of Democratic reformers was held to-night to ratify the nominations of the city ticket, at which addresses were made by Reform leaders. In an able and eloquent speech Hon. D. G. Courtney strongly denounced the present city officials and asked that a close surveillance be kept at the polls on election day. Where repeaters were caught they should receive summary punishment.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUNDS.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the Chicago Relief Fund has given relief to one hundred applicants in this city. In many cases these were sent back to Chicago. Others settled here or in the State. Subscriptions received by the Chamber amount to $880,000. This sum has been contributed in sums varying from $10,000 to 50 cents. For seven days, from October 10th to the 17th, the contributions averaged over $100,000 per day. The labors of the committee will close in a few days.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. have received from the American committee in London, the following contributions for relief of the Chicago sufferers: Bradford, Yorkshire, £2,000; Greenock, £800; Belfast, Ireland, £8,000; Mansion House Committee, London, an additional £1,500.

The Grand Army of the Republic ask all posts in the country to aid their comrades who suffered by the Chicago fire.

YACHT RACE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The yacht race was won by the Sappho beating the Dreadnought seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 111⅞@112, sold up to 112⅜ and closed at 111⅞. Loans were made mostly at flat.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $34,489,000.

The exports of gold to-day were $48,555, and for the week $413,681.

The Government bond market has been steady all day, with limited transactions.

The Stock market was firm until the publication of the bank statement, when it became heavy. Rock Island and Wabash were moderately active.

The bank statement for the week shows the following changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$2,121,500
Specie, increase	600,700
Legal-Tenders, decrease	344,200
Deposits, decrease	448,800
Circulation, increase	198,500

The Money market has been easier at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

State securities are dull but steady. Tennessees are moderately active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116⅞
Coupons of 1862	114⅜
Coupons of 1864	114½
Coupons of 1865	114⅝
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅛
Coupons of 1867	113⅜
Coupons of 1868	113⅜
Ten-forties	109⅞
Currency 6's	110⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93⅞	Old Virginia	59⅞
Old Tennessee	66	Old N. Carolina	36⅜
New Tennessee	66	New N. Carolina	19⅜
New Virginia	63		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	Rock Island	100
Western U. Tel'gh.	60⅞	New Jersey Cent'l	106⅜
Quicksilver	17⅞	St. Paul	55
Mariposa	1⅜	Do. preferred	75⅜
Do. preferred	1⅜	Tol. & Wabash	60⅜
Adams Express	83⅞	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	50	Ft. Wayne	96
American Express	54	Terre Haute	18
U. S. Express	54	Do. preferred	50
Pacific Mail	47⅞	Chicago & Alton	112⅞
N. Y. Central, con.	88⅜	Do. preferred	115
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	83⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅞
Erie	28⅞	C. C. & C.	82⅜
Erie preferred	60⅜	Burlington	128
Harlem	121	Lake Shore	98
Do. preferred	121	C. C. & Ind. C.	17⅞
Reading	107⅜	Ill. Cent.	133
Michigan Central	116	Union Pacific	23⅜
Pittsburgh	124⅞	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101⅞
Northwestern	60⅜	Union Pac. bonds	86½
Do. preferred	88⅜		

ST. LOUIS.

Lively Skirmish with Desperadoes—The Kansas Editors.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 28.—The Republican has an account of the riotous proceedings of a gang of desperadoes last Friday at Fort Gibson, the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, in the Indian Territory. The rioters were led by notorious villains known as Limber Jacky, Bony Bill and Keno Bill, who, having got desperately drunk, rode through the town firing revolvers at persons. They wounded several persons and intimidated the people to such an extent that the stores were closed and business suspended. Finally they attempted to destroy the property in the store of Keyo & Bro., where they were met by a posse of citizens, who ordered them to desist, and on their refusing were fired upon by the posse. Limber Jacky was wounded in the face and lungs. One of the posse was wounded in the abdomen. Keno Bill was arrested, and the rest of the gang fled. The citizens had determined to hang Keno Bill, but finally yielded to better counsel and sent him out of town, threatening to kill him if he ever returned. Next day U. S. Marshal Johnson, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, pursued Keno Bill, and captured him at Fort Scott, Kansas, and took him and Limber Jacky to Van Buren, Arkansas, where they will be turned over to the U. S. authorities.

KANSAS EDITORS.

The Kansas editorial party arrived here this morning. They visited Shaw's Garden, the parks and other places of interest in the city and suburbs during the day, and left at 6 P. M., via the Chicago and Alton railroad, for Chicago, to view the ruins of the late fire.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Insurance Companies Straightening Out their Affairs—Rain—The Los Angeles Riot—Disgraceful Doings of the Police, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The stockholders of the Pacific and other San Francisco insurance companies, except the People's, cheerfully assent to an assessment, and will meet the liabilities promptly, and continue business. The Fireman's Fund levied 50 per cent. to-day; the Occidental will levy the same on Monday next.

Los Angeles advices say the police force acted disgracefully, aiding and abetting the rioters. One of the rioters was arrested to-day for stealing a diamond ring from the finger of a Chinese doctor, after he was hanged; another, a German, for robbing the trunk of one of his victims. The citizens are forming military companies to prevent a repetition of such scenes.

The first showers of the season fell to-day.

THE SOUTH.

Two Executions for Murder—Weston's Walk at Macon, Georgia—Regatta, Etc.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 27.—Wm. B. Parker, white, was hung here yesterday for the murder of Thomas Price, colored.

Alfred Mackay, colored, was hung at Whitesville, North Carolina, yesterday, for the murder of John Stancill, white.

Regatta.

MACON, GA., Oct. 28.—At the Macon regatta yesterday, the Lucille, Alice and Lady Clare were entered, and resulted as follows: Lucille, 5 m.; Lady Clare, 5 m. 8¼ s.; Alice, 5 m. 17 s.

MACON, GA., Oct. 27.—Weston's walk to-day of 80½ miles was completed in 9 h. 49 m. 45 s. He did the whole without stopping.

A Vessel Burned—One Life Lost—Thirty-two Thousand Bushels of Wheat Destroyed.

PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 28.—The propeller Dean Richmond was burned on Mud Lake, Thursday morning, while lying at anchor. The fire originated in the pantry or kitchen, and before anything could be done the boat was enveloped in flames. The crew saved themselves by taking to the small boats. One person was lost, the chambermaid, Lucy Mona, who was drowned. The Richmond was owned by the United States company, and was bound down from Duluth, with a cargo of thirty-two thousand bushels of wheat. The crew were brought down to Port Huron on the propeller Cleveland. The vessel is a total wreck.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of the Hornet—Instructions to Chicago Distillers and Tobacco Dealers—The Public Departments Closed Yesterday in Respect to the late Hon. Thomas Ewing, Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The President and Secretary of State decline to submit the status of the Hornet to an admiralty court on the ground that she claims the American flag, with a proper clearance, and must be protected. It must be remembered that a Spanish admiralty court condemned the vessel once as a pirate.

CHICAGO BREWERS, ETC.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructed the internal revenue officers of Chicago that bonds must be filed by all distillers, brewers and tobacco manufacturers now carrying on business.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States met to-day for consultation, to decide when the opinions which were held over from last term of the court shall be rendered. The legal tender cases are to be read at once. The result was announced at the last term.

MARK OF RESPECT.

All of the departments have been closed to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., and consequently no public business has been transacted.

[To the Associated Press.]

PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Process of the seasons have again enabled husbandmen to garner the fruit of successful toil. His industry has been generally well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations. Tranquility, with few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have in the main been free from the ills which elsewhere have affected our kind. If some of us have had calamities there should be occasion for sympathy with the sufferers, and resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and rejoicing to the many who have been more favored, I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make the usual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings He has conferred upon them, their merciful exemption from evils, and invoke his protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren, whom in His wisdom He deemed it best to chastise.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The members of the bar met to-day in the United States Supreme Court-room. Speeches were made eulogistic of the late Hon. Thomas Ewing. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

ALEXIS.

On the 6th of October our Consul at Funchal, Madeira, reports the Russian fleet at that port, having on board the Grand Duke Alexis. They expected to sail for New York on the 9th of October.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone Applauds his Colleagues—Queen Victoria Becomes Obstinate—Extensive Labor Strikes in Germany and Belgium—Spain's War Expenses—The Pope Repudiates the Italian Guarantees—The Pope to Leave Rome, etc.

ENGLAND.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is estimated that nearly twelve thousand persons were present at Greenwich to-day to hear the speech of Gladstone. When the speaker arrived, at noon, he was greeted with cheers. He said he was profoundly impressed with the grandeur of the welcome, and was sorry his duties prevented him from oftener visiting his constituents. He then discussed subjects agitating the public. His chief complaint against the Government was that it attempted too much—more than it was possible to carry into immediate effect. The present Liberal administration has had the longest life of any administration since 1832. There was reason to believe its vitality was unimpaired. The facts connected with dismissals from dock-yards were grossly exaggerated. The number of men discharged was only 1,466, reducing in accordance with the policy of his predecessor. The economies of the present Government through the abolition of official patronage were gratifying. There was reason for congratulation upon the abolition of the purchase system in the army. The House of Lords might need reform; but nothing should be done precipitately. The Lords had not acted wisely in rejecting the ballot bill, which would again be introduced. The contagious disease act would be considered next session in a manner to command the sympathies of the nation. At the conclusion a resolution of welcome to Gladstone was carried, there being only about 200 dissenting voices.

THE QUEEN OBSTINATE.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At a recent Cabinet council, held to consider questions relating to the Royal family, the Queen was asked to give her consent to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburg with a Russian Princess. Also her consent for the establishment of a Regency, with the Prince of Wales as Regent. She refused to assent to either proposition. Subsequently she refused to affix the Royal signature to public documents which were presented by the Cabinet. Afterwards was continued the discussion of the question of a Regency, and a definite proposition was introduced to appoint a Chancellor to sign documents in place of the Queen.

CHICAGO AID.

The Mansion House Chicago fund amounts to £42,250; the Belfast subscription is £5,000. Liberal contributions have been received from towns in Ulster.

SPAIN.

COLONIAL BUDGET.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—In the Cortes yesterday a memorial from the Government was read that in the future the colonial budget would be submitted to the Cortes.

WAR EXPENSES.

It was stated that the cost of the war in Cuba during the past year was sixty-two million dollars, and that the colonial deficit for the year would amount to eleven million dollars. The Government asks for a credit of twenty million dollars for military purposes.

A CONSPIRACY

has been discovered among the troops stationed at Barcelona, and twenty of the men concerned in it have been arrested.

ITALY.

THE POPE.

ROME, Oct. 28.—An allocution of the Pope is published in which, while he recognizes the Bishops appointed by the Italian Government as possessing the requisite qualifications, he solemnly repudiates the Italian guarantees, and protests against the invasion of the Holy See; also condemns the course of Dollinger and such as follow his example in warring against the decisions of the Ecumenical Council.

THE POPE TO LEAVE ROME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch from Rome says: Vatican circles continue to give out that the Pope will shortly leave Rome unless Duc D'Harcourt is favorably instructed by his government. There is no possibility of such instructions.

FRANCE.

RESIGNED.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 28.—Viscount Choiseul has resigned his position as French Envoy at Florence.

DONATIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The subscriptions of Americans in Paris for the Chicago sufferers amount to two hundred thousand francs.

GERMANY.

STRIKE OF OPERATIVES.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 28.—The operatives at Chemnitz, a large manufacturing town in Saxony, have struck from work. They demand a reduction of time to ten hours, and increased pay for overwork. In consequence, operations in twenty factories have been suspended.

BELGIUM.

STRIKE SPREADING.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.—La Liberte says the strike at Ghent is spreading.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for account. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 91⅞; old 1865s 91⅞; 1867s 92⅞; 10-40s 89⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—1:30 P. M.—Cotton, the market is heavy; middling uplands 9⅝d; middling Orleans 9⅝d; sales to-day of 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. Cheese 59s.

Consolidation of the Chicago and Canada Southern and Southeastern and Michigan Railways.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—The Congregational Conference of Central Ohio met at Columbus yesterday.

Articles of consolidation between the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company and the Southeastern and Michigan Railway Company were filed at Columbus yesterday. The capital of the consolidated company is ten million dollars. The road will be called the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway. The termini are Chicago and a point on the eastern boundary of Wayne county, Michigan, on the Detroit river, and running through Williams and Fulton counties in Ohio.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Workmen on the Cincinnati and Newport bridge over the Ohio river endeavored to put down approaches to the bridge over Kilgour street, to-night, thus blocking the street without having obtained permission from the Board of City Improvements, and were stopped by the police force. A subsequent conference with the authorities of the city resulted in a mutual understanding that the matter should rest until Monday, when it would come regularly before the board.

FALL OF A FLOOR.

Two floors of the Gambrinus Stock Company's brewery fell this evening, precipitating 25,000 bushels of malt to the basement. Nine persons usually employed there had just left the building.

Arrival of the Steamer Austrian.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The Allan's line steamship Austrian, from Liverpool, arrived at the European steamship pier, Locust Point, to-day, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Baltimore and the West. She brings four cabin passengers; also, thirty-four emigrants. The emigrants leave for the West by Baltimore and Ohio road at 4:05 o'clock P. M. to-day.

A Peculiar Explosion—Two Men Killed and Seven Seriously Wounded.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 28.—A stack explosion took place at the furnace of Andrews Brothers near this city this morning. The effects were terribly destructive to the surrounding buildings. Nine men were seriously injured, two having already died. Loss $70,000; insured for about $20,000. A like accident has rarely if ever been known before.

The Boston Tragedy.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The murder of Kate Leahan is still involved in mystery. Chief of Police Savage requests any information calculated to throw light upon the tragedy. Wrapped around the furnace wrench, with which the murder was done, was a copy of the Helena Clarion newspaper, dated February 16, 1871, published in Helena, Ark. Any one sending such a paper to persons in this vicinity should communicate with the Chief of Police, as it might furnish a clue to the murderer.

New Railroad Extension.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 28.—The A. T. and Santa Fe Railroad Company to-day let the contract for the building of an extension road to Fort Larned, one hundred and fifteen miles from Newton. It is to be completed by the first of May next. The country through which it passes is almost entirely unsettled, but is as good land as can be found in the State, and open to settlers under the pre-emption and homestead acts.

UTAH.

Brigham Young and His Son to be Arrested for Murder—Sentence of Hawkins—Some Excitement—No Serious Trouble—United States Officials Making it Warm for the Mormons—More Arrests in Progress, Etc.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 28.—Warrants are out for the arrest of Brigham Young and his son, J. A. Young, on the charge of murder, in having ordered the killing of Richard Yates. The indictments on these murder cases are understood to be founded on the testimony of Bill Hickman, who was once, as is termed by the Gentiles, a danite or secret agent of the Mormon authorities. Yates visited the Mormon camp during the rebellion of '57 ostensibly to sell powder. The Mormons regarded him as a spy, and some weeks after arrested him and placed him in custody of Hickman, who took him to Salt Lake. D. Wells then commanded the Mormon troops, and Hosea Stout was Judge Advocate. On the way to Salt Lake he killed Yates, as he says, by an order from Brigham Young and Joseph A. Young, and at the instigation of Wells and Stout. Hickman is also confined now at Camp Douglass. He went with officers to Echo Canon, and, after pointing to the spot where he had buried Yates, assisted in disinterring the remains.

Chief Justice McKean this morning passed sentence upon Thos. Hawkins, the polygamist, as follows: "Thos. Hawkins, I am sorry for you, very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth. For many years you were a kind husband and kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household, and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar a convicted criminal. The law gives me a large discretion in passing sentence upon you. I might both fine and imprison you, or I might fine you only, or imprison. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you one thousand dollars. I cannot imprison you less than three years, nor fine you less than $300. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons, to help defray the expenses of enforcing the laws; but my experience has been such that were I to fine you only, I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours, and thus you would go free, absolutely free, from all punishment, and then those men who misled the people would make you and thousands of others believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God had prevented the court from sending you to prison; that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgment gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but, on the contrary, He so orders the affairs of His universe that sooner or later crime stands face to face with justice, and just as the Master, I will say here and now, that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the court is that you be fined five hundred dollars, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years.

NO EXCITEMENT.

Contrary to all expectation, there was little or no excitement in the court room. The attendance was large, but generally all maintained proper decorum. The U. S. Marshal and deputies were fully prepared for any emergency.

APPEAL.

Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given by the prisoner's counsel.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 28.—Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of the city; Hosea A. Stout, formerly Attorney General of the Territory, and Wm. Beiden, of Kimball's Hotel, were arrested an hour since by United States Marshal Patrick upon an indictment of the grand jury charging them with murder. Tom Fitch made application to admit them to bail, which will be heard Monday. The prisoners were placed in a carriage and taken to Camp Douglas. Some slight excitement prevailed at the Marshal's office while the accused were there waiting for a conveyance to the camp, some policemen saying they should not go to prison if they did not wish to go, and one or two women calling out to the officers to take them if they dared; they would fight them with a vengeance, &c. The officers, however, were firm and nothing serious happened.

THE ALLEGED CRIME

consists in the killing of Richard Yates and a man named Buck several years ago.

A warrant was out for the arrest of Orson Hyde, of the Twelve Apostles, on the same charge, but he eluded the deputies who were sent to arrest him. He was pursued to the southern territory.

MURDERED.

A man named Bennett was found murdered on the State road, about eight miles from this city, this morning, with four bullets in his body.

CHICAGO.

Mechanics Wanted—A Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer—The Underwriters—Rates of Insurance—A Noble Sewing Girl—New Bonds for Cook County—Condition of the Suspended Insurance Companies, Etc.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The Tribune this morning editorially announces that five or six hundred additional brick and stone masons can find employment in Chicago through the winter at from $4 to $5 per day, and that two thousand carpenters can find employment all through the winter at high wages; that in March there will be employment for twice as many more of all these trades, and in addition that, of workers in wood, iron-plumbers, gas-fitters, workers in iron, tin, brass and copper, a whole army will be wanted. Thousands of laborers, now starving in New York and in other cities, can find work at good wages, with comfortable homes for their families and themselves, on farms within one hundred miles of Chicago.

A DAY OF FASTING.

In accordance with a proclamation of Mayor Mason, to-morrow will be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

The Chicago underwriters held a meeting last evening and unanimously agreed upon the following schedule of rates for insurance: On elevators, five per cent.; on buildings, four per cent.; on brick packing-houses, 2½ per cent.; on contents, 2½ per cent.; on frame packing-houses, not stated; lumber yards, 3⅓ per cent.; brick dwellings, 3⅓ per cent.; contents, 3⅓ per cent.; frame dwellings, 1 per cent., contents same; frame commercial risks, when built according to specifications, 3⅓, and on contents 3⅓ per cent.

AN INCIDENT.

Corporation Counsel Tuelty relates the following incident connected with the great fire: "I knew a sewing-girl dress-maker who had by years of hard labor saved a little money. While the fire was burning she telegraphed her brother in Indiana to buy and send her a car-load of provisions. Her brother did so. This girl took sick families into her rented house, and in the first ten days after the fire fed, by one meal or more, six hundred people. She is a pure, modest, retiring, Christian girl, and my wife discovered it, not from her, but indirectly. She has been my wife's dress-maker for about five years."

NEW ROUTE TO KANSAS.

The Chicago and St. Louis railroad will open their new route to Kansas City via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo., on Monday next. This gives Chicago a new route to Kansas and the West.

NOT SUSPENDED.

A. C. & O. E. Badger, bankers, claim that they have not suspended, but are transacting their business as before the fire.

NEW BONDS.

In the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a resolution was offered and referred to the Finance Committee, requesting the Governor of the State to recommend to the Legislature to grant authority to Cook county to issue one million dollars of bonds, to draw not over seven per cent. interest, running for twenty years, to apply toward meeting the bonds and orders now outstanding and approaching maturity and interest on same, to rebuild public buildings, and to meet the differences on receipts for the next two years.

POSTPONED.

The action on the application to the State Auditor to dissolve the Republic Insurance Company and appoint a receiver has been postponed by the Circuit Court, it being stated that the company had taken action looking to the collection of unpaid stock notes.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The State Auditor has bills in the Circuit Court looking to the dissolution of the Knickerbocker, Equitable, Garden City and Commercial Insurance Companies, these companies being bankrupt. The aggregate assets of the Knickerbocker, including capital stock not paid up, are $870,000; losses $750,000. The Equitable assets, not including capital, but including capital stock not paid in, $330,000; losses $3,000,000. The Garden City assets, not including capital stock, less than $300,000; losses $2,000,000. The Commercial has risks to the amount of $15,000,000, with assets, exclusive of capital stock paid and unpaid, $500,000.

Hon. Carl Schurz—Relief for Michigan and Wisconsin.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—Hon. Carl Schurz lectured here last evening on civil service reform.

The Relief Association of this city are forwarding by steamer large quantities of supplies to the sufferers throughout Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Pamlico Course—Harry Bassett Wins the Race.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—On the Pamlico Course to-day, in the Harry Bassett and Preakness race of two and one-half miles for a purse of $1,000, Bassett won easily. Time, 5:41¾.

Railway Employes' Contribution.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—The employes of the Allegheny Valley railroad contributed seven hundred and fifty dollars to the Chicago relief fund to-day.

Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., Oct. 28—There were two deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.

Marine News.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The steamships Idah and Cuba, from New York, have arrived.

A Thundering Face.

Apropos of Lablache, says a writer in London Society, it was after a dinner at Gore House that I witnessed his extraordinary representation of a thunder storm simply by facial expression. The gloom that gradually overspread his countenance appeared to deepen into actual darkness, and the terrific frown indicated the angry lowring of the tempest. The lightning commenced by winks of the eyes, and twitchings of the muscles of the face, succeeded by rapid sidelong movements of the mouth which wonderfully recalled to you the forked flashes that seem to rend the sky, the notions of thunder being conveyed by the shaking of his head. By degrees the lightning became less vivid, the frown relaxed, the gloom departed, and a broad smile illuminating his expansive face assured you that the sun had broken through the clouds and the storm was over.

☞ Berlin is growing as rapidly in wealth as in population, according to the journals published in that city. It now has fully 800,000 inhabitants, and those, whose yearly incomes exceed $700 are nearly 16,000; while those having less than $200 number nearly 176,000. Over 500 citizens have at present more than $100,000 per annum, and twenty years ago hardly twenty of all the inhabitants could boast so large an income. No capital in Europe is increasing at such a rate as Berlin.

ACROSS THE PRAIRIES.

The Sights and Scenes of a Trip Over the Union Pacific.

Salt Lake and the Summit.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 21, 1871.

This is a fast age and a fast country. I was in Louisville a little more than a week ago, and here I am in Salt Lake City, the home of Brigham Young and polygamy. Not only so, but I have been here long enough to take observations and give your readers the benefit of them, such as they are. Some difference there is between the mode of travel westward now and what it was in the days when bull-teams constituted the fast line, as the old "forty-niners" will all testify.

OVER THE PLAINS.

The trip over the Union Pacific, though the scenery for the most part is mountainous, was quite a pleasant one. There was something in the very sameness of the desolate sand and alkaline plain, stretching out before and around us for so many hundreds of miles, only relieved here and there by mounds or hillocks of sand, that gave it a singular sort of interest. And when at length the rugged spurs of the Rocky Mountains came into view, looming up far off in the distance, the effect was sublime. I will not attempt to describe Echo Canon, the Devil's Gate or any of the rest of the magnificent mountain scenery through which the latter part of the journey lies. Other pens more graphic than mine have in vain essayed to do justice to the theme.

TRAVELING COMPANIONS.

If interested by the mountain and plain over which we passed, I was scarcely less so in the companions by whom I found myself surrounded and their peculiarities. As I cannot hope to add to the correctness of the details regarding various points along the route noted in the numerous guide-books published for the use of the public, I will not bore your readers with a dissertation on geography, which, however ill or well I might succeed at it, would be like "a thrice-told tale in the dull ear of a drowsy man." The cars in which we traveled were superb—the best Pullmans—and of course nothing conducive to comfort and convenience that modern railroad art can supply was wanting. It is wonderful how many people and how many sorts of people travel now-a-days. Where they are all going and what they are going for is past your correspondent's comprehension. On this particular occasion there was an unusual complement of "pilgrims"—individuals whose sole purpose, like that of your correspondent, was sight-seeing. Others were Californians, returning after a visit to their old homes and friends in "America;" and still others were solid-looking gentlemen visiting Montana or Utah to look after mining interests. But perhaps the most entertaining people on the train belonged to

A PARTY OF ENGLISH TOURISTS.

It consisted of six persons, all men of education, and several of them fellows of universities. They had evidently equipped themselves in some London shop, previous to starting out, in the garb they imagined most appropriate for the Rocky Mountains, and you may be sure their appearance was at once novel and unique. Every man wore a close-fitting skull-cap, of black, blue or yellow, according to the wearer's taste, and tight pantaloons, a world too short, incased the nether limbs, while tight-fitting frieze pea-jackets gave protection and warmth to their manly British bodies. This apparel, finished off at the lower extremities by huge cow-hide boots, with grotesquely-broad heels and soles, it may well be supposed did not set them off to the best advantage.

At Sherman, "the summit" or highest point the road attains, the train stopped half an hour. Double eye-glasses were brought into requisition, and hither and thither these English tourists went, industriously collecting specimens of sage-brush and granite, discussing meanwhile the one with the other of the mysteries of botany and geology. At Warsach again there was a halt, and as the passengers scattered about in quest of the famous moss-agates, supposed hereabout to abound, it was curious to observe our English tourists with outstretched necks and bent bodies bobbing up and down in all directions. They were very suggestive of some monstrous variety of the crane. Nothing came amiss to them. They were there to wonder and admire, and wonder and admire they did. They were interested in everything along the route. The little prairie-dog, as he sat composedly on his haunches and gazed indifferently on the train as it went thundering by, seemed to afford them infinite satisfaction; herds of antelope, as they gracefully bounded over the plain, they could never see enough of; and the occasional antlers of an elk, sometimes momentarily visible at the head of some distant mountain gorge, set them wild with excitement. After all, they were good fellows, those Englishmen; and though certainly not graceful to look at, I venture to say they derived more profit and pleasure from the excursion than others whom their queer ways seemed to amuse.

I forgot to say there was still another of her Majesty's subjects on the train; but he was not of the party, and was a very different specimen of the *genus* Briton. He was a Lieut. Colonel and an honorable, with nothing either of Mars or Apollo about him, and was far too languid and listless, or too much engrossed with his own precious and exclusive self to take much interest in anything. The only time he essayed to get into conversation with the denizens in the vulgar world who were about him was when we reached Center, which is fifteen miles from Fort Bridger, where there was a party of soldiers under direction of one or two subaltern officers attending to the transportation of army stores, when, turning to your correspondent, he enunciated more like an automaton than a man—

"A— do they have any balls or routs in the—a—in the course of their garrison duty?"

I respectfully suggested that nothing was more common with our military than balls, and that they were sometimes routed by the aborigines.

Our conversation was not prosecuted, probably because the Right Honorable found it more pleasant to recall past pleasures than acquire further information regarding the pastimes of Yankee officers on frontier duty. I congratulate the English people on the abolition of the purchase system in the army.

THE GERMAN BARON.

Among the passengers was an invalid German baron, accompanied by his wife and son. The baron never moved out of his quarters. A servant brought him his meals. He said he had lost his appetite, but if so he had evidently got that of a horse in its place. I never saw a man eat as much in my life, and could not wonder that he was an invalid. By the aid of a heavy luncheon basket he managed to keep from starving between the refreshment stations. Bread, ham, and Rhine wine were constantly brought into requisition. The son was a fine young fellow of twenty-eight, and spoke English quite well. He informed me that he served under Frederick William during the late war, and was enthusiastic in his admiration of that Prince. I parted company with the Germans, as with most of the others, at Ogden, the point of junction of the Utah Central with the Central Pacific. It is to be hoped when next we meet, it that ever happens, that a Teutonic diet and the lapse of years will not have converted Helurich Von —— into the similitude of his gouty, beer-barrel baron of a father.

THE UTAH CENTRAL.

I left Omaha on Tuesday at 11 A. M., and reached Ogden about 5 P. M., Thursday. An hour afterwards I found myself bowling along at a rapid pace over Brigham's road. The road is smooth, and the cars much superior to those used on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington or the Kentucky Central. Great Salt Lake stretched out on the right, and on the left in the distance Warsach Range of the Rocky Mountains loomed up. The valley through which we passed was fertile, and by careful irrigation I am told sixty bushels of wheat may be relied on. For cereals, Utah is perhaps unsurpassed on the globe. A little before 9 P. M. I found myself in

SALT LAKE CITY.

And I confess I had very little idea what a business-like and imposing place Salt Lake City was before I reached it. I am informed that the discovery of the rich mines in the vicinity have given a great impetus to trade. However this may be, it is one of the liveliest towns of its population on the continent, and the hurry and bustle of its principal street reminds one of our larger cities.

The city is regularly laid out, and the blocks being of unusual width, extends over a great deal of ground. The houses are almost uniformly of *adobe*, and many of them large and handsome. The *adobe* answers admirably for building purposes in a country where it so seldom rains, and when painted looks fully as well as brick. Every residence, off the principal business streets, however humble it may be, has belonging to it grounds liberally filled with peach, apricot, pear, plum and other fruit trees. These are, of course, now in the "sear and yellow leaf," but the effect is very fine, and, what is more, fruit, much of it of excellent quality, is raised in great abundance. The streets are very wide, as wide or wider than Broadway, in Louisville, and, along the sidewalk, on either hand, beneath the spreading branches of well-grown shade trees, sparkles and ripples a stream of clear, cold water. The streets are, for the most part, unpaved, and the sidewalks of no better material than gravel, so that at times the dust is very bad indeed. It is to be hoped that, with their growing prosperity, the people of Salt Lake will remedy these defects.

THE MORMON POPULATION,

of course, as yet greatly preponderates; but the influx has been so great, and is so constant since the discovery of the mines, that Gentile ascendency is only a question of time. If the Federal Government will just let things alone here, the political control in Salt Lake City and Utah Territory will soon pass out of the hands of the Mormons, and then farewell to polygamy for the future. I find that Federal intervention is not popular with the better class of Gentiles here. They say the persecution of Mormons by Administration carpet-baggers on account of their religion is wrong in itself, and tends to create a bitterness of feeling very injurious to Gentile trade, and that the attitude assumed by the Government in respect to Utah of late, together with the sensational and false dispatches sent from here to Eastern papers, has the effect of keeping away the capital so much needed for the development of the mines. President Grant and his friends, it is contended, are merely trying to make capital out of the Mormon question to secure the re-election of the former, and in order to effect that they are not only anxious to crush Mormonism, but willing to sacrifice every right and every interest in Utah.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

There is really, notwithstanding the stories so industriously circulated through the press by the administration agents here, not the least excitement, except, perhaps, among a very few ignorant and fanatical Mormons. People go along and attend to their avocations just as they do anywhere else. Brigham Young and the other leaders will contest the matter of polygamy up to the highest judicial tribunal, but they have not the slightest idea of committing the folly of a resort to arms, notwithstanding the encouragement they have received through the recent sale of a large lot of arms and fixed ammunition in their midst by the Government to do so. They have too much sense to suffer themselves to be goaded into resistance by the setting up of a religious test in impaneling grand juries, by the exclusion of Mormons from every office from the highest to the lowest, and by the systematic persecutions to which they are subjected by Grant's carpet-baggers. Whatever else may happen, it may be depended on that there will be no armed collision between the United States troops and the followers of Brigham Young. The most exciting occasion that has taken place here of late was a meeting for the relief of Chicago. It was composed indiscriminately of Mormons and Gentiles, and $20,000 was forwarded to the sufferers. Brigham Young contributed $1,000, others $500 each, and many poor Mormons of both sexes gave their dollar or two who could ill afford it. Chicago is much more talked of here than "the troubles."

THE INEVITABLE YANKEE.

Among the new-comers to Salt Lake City there are a good many unmistakable Yankees. What takes Jonathan, with his sharp, blue nose and his nasal twang, westward? The almighty dollar, to be sure. You may meet him with his patent churn in San Francisco, hear him hawking his wares in Helena and Virginia City, and behold him in busy traffic at Great Salt Lake City. He meets one everywhere. You see him in London and Paris; in Constantinople his greedy voice grates on the dying cadences of the Muezzin; in Rome he jostles you as he goes about eagerly peddling bass-wood relics and imitation Parian saints. So it goes, wherever gain is to be had for impudence, persistence and perseverance, there will you find Jonathan.

Z.

COLORADO.

An Interesting Letter from the Far West—Climate, Agriculture, Promises and Prospects.

A Growing Region.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

DENVER, October 24, 1871.

This far west a different character and formation of country is reached; the climate and looks of the country have changed. We are in the territories, and people always speak of the East as the States. The main features of contrast now seen continue to the Pacific, and it may assist comprehension if I suggest to the mind's eye of a reader the general configuration of the country. Suppose a line east and west across it; and to begin with the plains, they are five hundred miles wide, the Rocky mountains three hundred miles; the basin formation without drainage to the sea 850 miles, the Sierra Nevada mountains 50 miles, Pacific slope to the sea 150 miles. This is an approximation, though in Wyoming Territory the Rockies trench largely westward. And though long known as the Great American Desert, contact and use have proved it a vast and valuable grazing region. As the sea abounds in many fish of many kinds, this great land supports many beasts and birds of many kinds. The countless buffalo, elk, and deer are daily giving way to the stock of the white man. To a stranger the first look of the country is discouraging—nothing green for the eye to rest upon, except now and then a few trees on the streams. The grass is a light brown, and he feels somehow as if he had got out of God's green earth and into a brown one; he is sure to keep looking at that short, cooked-like, crisped-up buffalo grass, and wonder how any animal lives on it, and won't be assured until he examines the cattle themselves and sees they are as fat and sleek as any he ever saw on the greenest pastures of the East. When the prairie grass in Illinois and elsewhere in that region dries up in the fall, it is unfit for food; on the contrary, the grasses here do not lose their nutritious qualities probably in any degree by drying; but the stock retain their flesh sufficiently upon it, summer and winter, to be killed as good meat during the year. It is certain that much less bulk of grass is needed here to sustain an animal than in the East.

GRAZING.

Farms of all kinds and sizes are called ranches; they speak of cattle ranches, sheep ranches. This business is regarded with much favor, and is increasing fast. I recollect having several conversations with Kit Carson at Washington, the spring before he died, about the grazing qualities of the West. He said he preferred Colorado, and as a proof had settled here with his family, in order to keep stock. There is a strong mixture of Texas and Mexican both in cattle and sheep, though I find many good grade short-horn cattle and pure merino and Southdown sheep. The business is in its infancy, but it is destined to become great and important. Water, though scarce on the plains, can be had; there are occasionally streams and little lakes sufficient for stock purposes, and very slight showers of rain. If one could believe the mirage look most always seen on the plains towards the horizon, there is an ocean of water all round. The lay of the plains is usually favorable for stock; they undulate and slope pleasantly. The grazing on the mountains is good for a summer—plenty of water and shade. On the low lands, near streams, a kind of grass grows which affords very good hay.

AGRICULTURE.

In all valleys and elsewhere, where a command of water can be got for irrigation, large crops of wheat, oats, &c., can be grown; corn does only tolerably well; wheat yields remarkably white flour. Vegetables grow singularly large and fine by irrigation; the largest and best potatoes, cabbage, beets, turnips, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, &c., are produced in abundance.

FRUITS.

I see no fruit trees in bearing, though there may be; they are being planted and expected to succeed. Meantime the supply of peaches, grapes, pears and apples from California and Missouri is most plentiful.

DENVER,

the city of the plains, young, growing and of large promise, stands 5,300 feet above the sea, and has 8,000 population, with a sprinkle of negroes, Indians, Chinese and Mexicans on the streets.

The Indian looks the gentleman of the colored kinds; he is not at work, and the squaws and papooses even, every one, have their ponies, saddled and bridled.

Railroad connections—Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific to Cheyenne, Bowlder Valley, Colorado Central; also Denver and Rio Grande—narrow-gauge, 2 feet 10 inches wide, 50 miles completed—going southward to Mexico.

Many stages leave here daily, one to Santa Fe.

Coal is convenient and in cheap supply. The Platte river flows through this town, and is used for water-works. Real estate market is excited and growth rapid. The people are agreeable; I hear of no roughs—all seems order and quietness, with brisk business. The city is 12 miles from the mountains, but doesn't look one-third of that to the eye of a stranger. The view is so commanding and distinct along the mighty Rockies for one hundred miles, it forms a marked feature. The day I drove in was warm, more than 80 in the shade. There was a long, heavy ridge of snow in conspicuous sight. Byron speaks of crowning Mount Blanc the monarch of mountains, on a throne of rocks, with a robe of clouds and a diadem of snow. I don't think it could be prettier than the Denver on that day—the bright rays of the sun glanced and sparkled on it and made many a hue.

The streets are graded, but no pavement; some sidewalks are planked; yet it is good walking and driving. There is such an excellent bed of gravel on those plains, and so dry that the earth will support any load. If, instead of Scotland, John McAdam had lived in Colorado, he would never have macadamized roads.

THE MOUNTAINS AND THE CLIMATE.

I took a six-horse stage into the mountains forty miles, to Central City, over a very precipitous and dangerous-looking road, with fine scenery. The town, or several small places joining, occupy one street for four miles—a deep, narrow gulch or valley—and contains six thousand people. The mines are indicated by eight-feet openings on either side all along the mountains. You pass the usual smelting mills, stamp mills, gulch washings, and so forth, with a mountain stream tumbling along, very turbid, because everybody has used it, as it passed. Scarce one tree, or brush, or sign of vegetation is seen; they are the rockies, and well named. It is a mining town, doing considerable business; people obliging and orderly; stores handsome, and selling most everything that is in New York. In the middle of September people were going about with linen coats, and in their shirt sleeves. Yet the altitude above the sea is 8,300 feet. Now, allow me to remind you that of the great St. Bernard, in Switzerland, the highest inhabited house in Europe, is only 8,150 feet, standing among everlasting ice and snow, where a few monks exist, merely to assist and rescue those who venture on the Alps. The difference is all the greater, because at Central city the ordinary cereal and vegetable crops mature fully, and it is a pleasant climate to live in.

Hitherto it has been said and believed that the highest inhabited city in the world was Quito, in the Republic of Ecuador; the highest mountain in Scotland is 4,368 feet, but it is not habitable near that height in that climate. In Europe they say 330 feet altitude changes climate about as much as a degree of latitude. Within 100 miles from Denver we have the towns of Fairplay, 10,040 feet high; Montgomery, 10,800 feet, and Breckinridge, 10,000; all higher than Quito; mining towns, with comfortable climates to live in, but beyond vegetables and berries little will mature. Why is it so comparatively mild here at these high altitudes? I cannot compare them with the Alleghenians, for want of the same heights; but I have been at "Cresson House," on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, the summit of the Alleghenies there, and at the same season precisely that I was at Central City, and am satisfied Cresson is the coolest of the two, though only about one-fourth the hight. It is known that this climate gets milder westward, but how is it that Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute and the other doctors of climate don't tell us how much and why? I have been shown beautiful wheat here matured at over 8,000 feet high. I regard this as a very remarkable indication of mildness.

Your paper of the 20th September has a paragraph saying that Miss Martha Walker, a young English lady, and her father had accomplished the great feat of climbing the "Matterhorn" of the Alps, 14,700 feet high. It is difficult, and the lady has justly got a wide fame.

But suppose I find in Colorado a higher and greater than the Matterhorn, for the active young ladies of Louisville to climb and make great names. I wonder how much thanks I would get—ladies who, may be, never made a greater ascent than up stairs.

Close to Montgomery, named above, is Mount Lincoln; according to the Gazetteer for 1871, and authority of Professor Dubois, it is 17,300 feet high. Parties can enjoy a tolerable hotel at Montgomery, breakfast at usual time, mount their ponies, ride to within 500 feet of the top, alight at a little spring, and walk up while the guide holds the horses. If clear, they will see away onto the plains, and around two hundred miles. If cloudy, they will be above the clouds, and get a bright sunshining; the clouds below will look nearly like a sea, and the tops of mountains sticking up through look like islands in that sea, probably as great and grand as any view. After enjoying all this, the party would return comfortably to Montgomery to dinner at three o'clock. They would have been higher up than Miss Martha Walker was, seen more than she saw, only they would not have waded through ice and snow and crossed terrible chasms to the danger of their life.

Then, from Georgetown, sixty miles from here—a stage every morning, an elegant hotel—parties can ascend Gray's Peak, over 14,000 feet high, and return comfortably during the day, obtaining a most wonderful view.

THE DIVIDING RIDGE.

This ridge, between the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic, is within fifty miles of here, and also within three miles of Montgomery. There is a remarkable mountain gorge at the foot of Mount Lincoln, eight acres in extent, chiefly covered with ledges of rock, and all over it springs of vast volume boiling out of the ground. These waters form the source of three famous rivers, the Platte and Arkansas, which go to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Colorado, which goes to the Pacific. May be this is the place we have always heard of where a drop of water, swayed a trifle this way or that, went on its long course to either ocean.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROCKS,

or forest rocks, are of the same character as the agates found here and used in jewelry, only they are common stone, sometimes sandstone, slatestone, &c. They are met with in the mountains in large ledges, and commonly the tourist can split them with a hammer to pieces, a half inch or so thick, and on each side he has beautiful pictures of trees and landscapes. Some have the warm yellow and red tints of summer and autumn on them, and some the cold, icy look of winter. I got good specimens of this character. The hand of nature does not usually do such singular work as this, but I can only state facts; the philosophers must explain the causes.

THE PARKS

are very unique features of Colorado. Immense irregular basins, shut in on all sides by lofty mountains (they have good grasses and seem fertile, with quite a number of small lakes and streams, which abound in mountain trout), they afford good hunting and a favorite resort of tourists. There are four of them—North, South, Middle and San Louis Parks—containing from half a million to several million acres each, and range from seven thousand to nine thousand feet high.

TIMBER ON THE ROCKIES

is very sparse, stunted and stiff looking, and consists of three varieties of the pine; there is scarce any soil; besides those there is a great deal of a bush like an aspen or cotton wood, the wild raspberries, huckleberries, wild roses, &c.; but bare rock is the chief view. The timber line, or the hight timber will grow, is about 11,500 feet.

HOT SPRINGS

are in operation, well-fitted up, at Idaho and Colorado City, for invalids, and large numbers go there in summer, and are still there, as the weather is fine. The hotels are comfortable.

MINING

is the chief business of this territory, but, although an inexperienced person can see the work go on, he can offer no opinions. It seems prosperous, and doubtless unlimited quantities of rich ores are biding their time in those mountains. The question is how to handle them with profit. The railroads generally, together with those stretching into the mining regions, will reduce the price of supplies for mining purposes almost incalculably, and just in that proportion will such property increase and appreciate; what are called poor ones, now worth nothing, are likely one day to pay well.

TOURISTS

from the East, visiting Colorado, need not be afraid of leaving civilization or ordinary comforts behind them. At all the railroad stages, stage-coach stands and hotels, on mountains and plains, I have never missed a clean tablecloth and napkins, excellent food and comfortable beds. Visitors to Idaho Springs or Georgetown will find it agreeable to tarry a few days at Fall-river House, on Clear Creek, a busy place, with a constant stream of travel of genteel-looking people, stages passing daily, handsome carriages to drive their guests to the Springs. Mrs. Austin will spread the whitest cloth and give the best dinners in that long and pretty valley, with plenty of the richest milk, cream and butter anybody ever tasted; still, it is among the Rockies, and cows generally need to be shod with iron shoes like horses to preserve their feet among the rocks. I saw little they had to eat, or how they got enough; but Mr. A. would always say: You know, Mr. G., they give us plenty of good milk, and so long as they do so I never ask any questions.

G.

A Mediumistic Savage.

For spiritualism with poetry in it, commend us to the red man. It was one of Osceola's braves who thus sang of how his departed twin sister came back to him: She died suddenly. I was out on a bear hunt, and seated by my camp-fire alone. I heard a strange noise. It was something like a voice which told me to go to her. The camp was some distance, but I took my rifle and started. The night was dark and gloomy. The wolves howled around me as I went from hammock to hammock. Sounds came often to my ear; I thought she was speaking to me. At daylight I reached her camp; she was dead. When hunting some time after with my brother Otulkee, I sat alone by the side of a large oak. In the moss hanging over me I heard strange sounds. I tried to sleep, but could not. I felt myself moving, and thought I went far above to a new country, where all was bright and happy. I saw clear water, ponds, rivers and prairies, on which the sun never sets. All was green; the grass grew high, and the deer stood in the midst of it looking at me. I then saw a small white cloud approaching, and, when just before me, out of it came my twin sister dressed in white, and covered with bright silver ornaments. Her black hair, which I had often braided, hung down her back. She clasped me around the neck and said, "Coacoochee, Coacoochee." I shook with fear. I knew her voice, but could not speak. With one hand she gave me a string of white beads; in the other she held a cup sparkling with pure water, which she said came from the spring of the Great Spirit, and if I would drink from it I should return and live with her forever. As I drank she sang the peace song of the Seminoles, and danced around me. She had silver bells on her feet, which made a loud noise. Taking from her bosom something, I know not what, she laid it before me, when a bright light streamed far above us. She then took me by the hand and said, "all is peace." I wanted to ask for others, but she shook her head, moved her hand, stepped into the cloud and was gone. The fire she had made had gone out. All was silent. I was sorry that I could not have said more to her. I felt myself sinking until I came to the earth, where I met my brother Otulkee. He had been seeking me, and was alarmed at my absence, having found my rifle where he last saw me asleep. I told him where I had been, and showed him the beads. These beads were stolen from me when in prison at St Augustine. At certain periods of the moon, when I had these beads, I could see the spirit of my sister. I may be buried in the earth, or sunk in the water, but I shall go to her and live with her. Game is abundant there, and there the white man is never seen.—[Letter to Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular.

A Giant Chimney.

A recent number of the Mechanics' Magazine contains the following data concerning an immense chimney now being built at Dover Cour, England: One of the impediments to a perfect enjoyment of the delights of the neighborhood is at this moment in rapid process of removal. The pure air which naturally exists there has hitherto offered some contamination from an intermixture with it of the fumes and smokes from a series of cement kilns, ranged in a line in close proximity to the neat little railway station of the town. In order to obviate this sometimes too palpable annoyance, the owner of the kilns, which are fed with material dredged from the estuary of the Orwell and from the west rocks near Walton-on-the-Naze, is causing a gigantic shaft to be erected. This is a remarkably well-proportioned square built structure, formed of the hardest red bricks and the finest cement of the district. Its hight, when finished, will be upward of one hundred and ninety feet, and it will form one of the most conspicuous, and, in its way handsome objects of the place. At its base the giant chimney is twenty feet square, and at its summit, capped with stone, it will be eight feet six inches across. Some idea may be gained of the large number of brick used in the construction of the chimney, when it is stated that in a single course at its base 1,500 are comprised. A brick tunnel, 100 feet in length, and of large area, will connect the great landmark—for such it will be—with the spices of the various kilns. The fumes generated by the calcination of the cement stones will thus be carried to a hight, whence they will be distributed over a much wider area, and, of course, by diffusion, deprived of the power of irritating the lungs of visitors and the tempers of the inhabitants of Dover Court.

☞ One of the girl graduates of the Princeton (Ill.) High School, is now driving a team, hauling brick for her brother.

WESTERN STEAMBOATS.

Important Action of the Board of Supervising Inspectors on the Complaints of Western Steamboatmen.

Changes in the Rules.

[From the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle of yesterday evening.]

Pursuant to announcement, the Boatmen's Association assembled in their rooms this morning, President H. A. Jones in the chair. The meeting was one of the largest ever held.

The Secretary, F. X. Reno, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The report of the committee from Washington was called for, and Capt. John N. Shunk presented the following:

CINCINNATI, October 28, 1871.

We, your committee appointed to go to Washington and attend the meeting of the Supervising Inspectors for the purpose of asking them to give us a liberal construction of the late law passed by Congress, have attended to that duty, and beg leave to make the following report:

On our arrival at Washington, we called on the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and met with a cordial reception, and all appeared very glad that you had sent a committee to meet them, and expressed a regret that there were not more committees from other points. We likewise called on Secretary Boutwell, and had a pleasant interview with that gentleman, and mentioned several of our grievances. He referred us to the board, saying the power was with them to relive us by a liberal construction of the law. We asked the board for the following rules:

We asked that under the first section of the law informers be compelled to give bond to cover damages caused by the detention of the steamboat and expenses incident to the suit at law whenever said suit shall be decided in favor of the steamer.

Board decided they had no control on that point.

Sec. 3, Rule 54. To so amend as to allow the doctor or nigger engine to work the double-acting steam fire pump. Also, that 1½-inch three-ply gum hose be sufficient for the attachment to the fire pump.

No objection to the using of the nigger engine or doctor to a certain extent. The law fixes the hose. Board cannot alter it.

Sec. 4. Rule in relation to cotton, to have the bales in merchantable, shipping order, with all sample-holes sewed up, the same to be in good shipping order as on railroads. Also, to allow the carrying of loose hay on all steamers for the purpose of feeding stock.

Ruled that cotton in good merchantable order shall be considered thoroughly covered.

Sec. 6. Rule fire extinguishers off, as all steamboats have the two-hand fire pumps, which are sufficient when the boat is in port.

Ruled that boats should be supplied with them.

Sec. 8, Rule 51. Amend so as to allow sufficient cork to be added to our present life-preservers to make them come up to the weight required by law, to-wit: 6 lbs.

Ruled that shall be approved with the additional cork.

Sec. 9. Rule for one gangway fore and aft of the vessel, one gangway at after end of the boilers, and one gangway alongside of the boilers; provided for by rule.

Ruled as requested by the committee.

Rule 56, Sec. 4. That packet steamboats, to give proper dispatch to the commerce of the country, may be allowed to carry refined petroleum of not less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit upon the outer guards only, and where no leakage could escape into the vessel.

Left with the Supervising Inspector to say what is a practical route.

Rule 59—That so much as relates to clear space around the boilers of sixteen inches will not apply to our Western waters, as four inches clear space from fire-bed is amply sufficient.

Does not apply to Western rivers. No change.

Rule 65—That after the word "management," say "so far as navigating the channel of the river is concerned."

Ruled that as requested by committee.

Sec. 11, 2d Part—That the heater, as now constructed with worm and pan, be sufficient to heat the feed-water the required temperature for supplying the boilers, and that the engineer be required to blow through when the boat is lying to and the doctor running.

If the heater is sufficient to give the feed-water the required temperature, 150 degrees, there can be no objection.

Rule 54—That the lock-up safety valve be dispensed, as it is not life-saving.

Board considers it a necessity, and will recommend Congress to enforce it locked.

That rules 67, 68 and 69, relating to steam registers, be suspended until the first of March, 1872, to enable steamboatmen to ask Congress for a repeal of the same, as we think such attachments wholly unnecessary and impracticable.

Board has no control, but has asked Congress to repeal.

That we recommend the present mud valve for blowing out mud and sediment as being the best means we know of for the present.

The present mud valve is as good as any, and is approved.

Sec. 39. Rule that the fusible plug shall be the reliable low-water gauge or indicator, as in our opinion, when filled with pure Banca tin, it is the most certain.

The law does not require low-water alarm gauge until the 28th of next February. The Board has asked Congress for its repeal.

Sec. 42. Rule that the executive officer on watch and the pilot may lay the boat up for the time being.

Ruled as asked by committee.

Sec. 43. Rule that the clerk's register of cabin and deck passengers shall be the captain's register.

Ruled as asked above.

Asks that rule 28 of the Supervising Inspectors be suspended in its application to steamboats navigating the Western lakes and rivers.

Ruled that would not suspend.

Asks that rules 38 and 39 be suspended in their application to steamboats navigating the Western lakes and rivers.

Ruled will not suspend.

Rule 46th to be extended to allow floats as now used on Western steamboats for deck passengers, in place of rafts, as the launching of rafts would be impracticable.

Ruled as required.

We ask the Board for its decision in regard to our steamboats having license, whether the new law interferes with them or not.

The Solicitor has decided that the inspection papers are good, but must comply with the new law as to outfit.

We ask that all rules applying to the inspection and equipment of steamboats shall be based on the bull measurement of the boat, as heretofore.

Board decided they have no control.

Sec. 7. Rule that the life-boats now in use shall be sufficient, so long as they are in good order on the steamboats now licensed.

Ruled as required.

The last day of our time there, on Thursday, the Board passed a rule that all devices and appliances on our boats at present are approved.

The foregoing is all we were able to get from the Board of Supervising Inspectors. In conclusion, we would strongly recommend that this Association send a large delegation to the convention at Louisville, to press upon Congress a modification of the present law, as it requires further modification to be of practical benefit to the country. All of which we respectfully submit for your consideration.

JOHN N. SHUNK,
JOHN WOODBURN,
SAM. J. HALE.

In the above report the sections refer to the laws of Congress and the rules to the laws of the Supervising Inspectors.

On motion of Mr. Robert Semple, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr. Robert S. Semple moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to take up the new law, consider it in detail, and take note of the grievances to present to the convention to be held in Louisville on the 8th of November for their approval. Carried.

The following were appointed on the committee: Thomas Sherlock, John Woodburn, John N. Shunk, John A. Williamson, R. M. Wade, H. Hartwig, Sam. J. Hale, Lew. Kates, Henry Hart, Jas. S. Wise, John A. Patterson, Andy Robinson, Jr., R. S. Semple, W. G. Voris, Geo. W. Cullum, Sam. J. Bickerstaff, Gus. Brown, R. H. Marratta, E. A. Bowers, J. C. Reno, H. A. Jones, T. N. Johnson.

On motion, it was resolved for the above committee to meet Monday morning at ten o'clock, and continue their meeting daily throughout the week.

Captain Eugene Bowers moved that the chair be authorized to appoint ten delegates to attend the convention at Louisville. Carried.

The President stated he would announce the names Monday.

All persons having any objections to the law were requested to make them out in writing, and present them to the committee having that matter in charge.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

After the meeting, the committee appointed to revise the new law organized themselves into a body by electing Captain John A. Williamson president, and Mr. R. S. Semple secretary.

NEW ALBANY.

The usual services at all the churches to-day.

The river was rising slowly at this point yesterday.

There were fourteen marriage licenses issued last week.

The recorded transfers of real estate last week aggregate $6,037 87.

Capt. John Box has returned from an extended visit to Arkansas.

Two stragglers obtained free lodging at the station-house on Friday night.

Rev. W. W. Curry will preach at the Universalist church to-day at 10½ A. M.

Mr. George Godfrey, telegraph operator, will pay a visit to New York this week.

Twenty-two arrivals at the De Pauw House yesterday; seventeen at Monch's Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Dixon, of Ohio, has been chosen pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The following marriage license was issued yesterday: Theodore Kliker to Laney Kahler.

Enterprise Lodge No. 80, Good Templars, will hold an election of officers to-morrow night.

Mr. Hardin Howe's little son was badly burned yesterday by falling against a hot stove.

Hon. Thomas M. Brown returned from Minnesota yesterday, greatly improved in health.

Business at the railroad depots was very brisk yesterday. The receipts of grain for the flouring mills were large.

The Street Commissioner is making a splendid job of the improvement at the intersection of Spring and State streets.

Capt. George M. Hipple is having the station-house fully renovated, and hereafter it will be more tolerable for prisoners.

Mr. Samuel Walts, County Treasurer, paid into the State Treasury, on Friday, $7,103 09, and drew from the school-fund $5,142 24.

The New Albany Rifle Club will have the last meeting of the season to-morrow at Mr. Charles Bruder's, about one mile below the city.

Bacon (clear sides) is selling at 10 cents per pound, hams 12 cents per pound, and shoulders 7 cents per pound. New corn 55 cents per bush.

The COURIER-JOURNAL may be obtained every morning at the post-office news-stand, and at Charlie Kreamer's, Main street, two doors west of State.

Rev. Aaron Turner will deliver a temperance lecture at Wesley Chapel to-night. Mr. Turner has the reputation of being a very fine lecturer.

Rev. Dr. Pise, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, has returned from Baltimore, where he was in attendance at the General Episcopal Convention.

Past Grands P. C. Smith, Wm. Banes and George Sackett, are the delegates elect from Hope Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F., to the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana.

The festival of the Bank-street Baptist church was a complete success, and the ladies connected with the management return thanks for the liberal patronage extended.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Randall Crawford to John S. Reis, lot 8 of B and C of 43 Illinois grant, $270; Wm. B. Blackwell to Ann E. Reinhart, lot 13, Elm street, John Conner's plat, $4,000.

Past Patriarchs Fred. Edler, Jacob Coleman, J. W. McQuiddy, Wm. Bands, William M. Mix, Charles E. Jones, C. J. Fox, W. J. Pierce, R. Robertson, will represent Jerusalem Encampment I. O. O. F. at the convocation of the Grand Encampment.

The following officers were elected at the regular meeting of Excelsior Social Temple No. 8 on Friday night: Miss Alice Bodgon, S. P. T.; Jerry Matthes, B. P. T.; Miss Lena Hays, S. V. T.; T. D. Crane, B. V. T.; A. W. Murphy, B. Sec.; Miss Nannie Hudson, S. Treas.; Miss Annie Wetzell, S. W.; Lewis Ellis, B. W.; Miss Mary Burks, S. G.; Charles Robinson, O. S. They will be duly installed next Friday night.

The Ledger of last evening has the following: "Quite an excitement has been created in the neighborhood of Smedley's station, on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, in Washington county, by a case of infanticide that came to light yesterday morning. Some persons passing along the road leading from Salem to Orleans, near Smedley's, discovered the half-consumed body of an infant lying alongside the highway, several hogs tearing it to pieces and eating it. The sight was a horrible one, and the persons who made the discovery were greatly shocked by it. They placed the body beyond the reach of the hogs, and notified the coroner of the county, who held an inquest upon it yesterday afternoon. The verdict of the jury, however, was not made public, but probably will be to-day. A young woman in the neighborhood is strongly suspected as the mother of the child and its murderess. Sufficient evidence, however, has not been obtained to justify her arrest. It is the same old story of woman's trust and man's perfidy, no doubt; and it has been determined to make a most thorough investigation of the affair, in order, if possible, to discover the guilty party or parties. This is the second case of infanticide that has occurred in this vicinity lately, and both of them are full of horrible features. One of these was that of a mother in Harrison county, who strangled her illegitimate child and hid its dead body away in an old carpet sack, where it was afterwards discovered from the odor it emitted in decomposition. The mother is a young woman belonging to a highly respectable family, and her seducer a married man, pretending to be single, who courted her, and, under the promise of marriage, brought her to shame, and made her a murderess. This case is also undergoing the strictest investigation, detectives now being engaged in working up the facts, with a view to the arrest and proper punishment of the seducer. Every good citizen will hope that these efforts will prove successful. In this case, as in the one in Washington county, great excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the occurrence. The mother is now dangerously ill, and if she recovers will, we understand, be immediately arrested."

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.*]

SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1871.—Drunkenness—John Douglass, Sam Brown, Wilson Boyd, Geo. Winter and Sarah Richardson were fined $5 and costs, each; Kate Rodgers was fined $20, and held in $200 for four months; Chas. Kelly was mulcted in the costs; Jimmie Maloney, on promise to leave the State immediately, had his case indefinitely postponed; Al Thompson's case was also continued, and Geo. Settles was discharged.

Larceny—Susan, Bettie and Mary Barr, continued; Henry Perry, held in $200 bond to answer.

Fraud—Geo. Brooks, continued.

Several ordinance warrants were heard, and the court adjourned until Monday.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[*Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.*]

SATURDAY, Oct. 28.—Lawson & Duncan et al. vs. the Mayor of the city of Louisville. The opinion and judgment of the Court of Appeals, entered in this cause on the 13th day of June, 1871, having been this day filed in court, together with their mandate of the same date reversing the judgment heretofore entered in the court and remanding the cause for further proceeding consistent with said opinion, it is therefore now considered and adjudged that the writ of mandamus prayed for in the petition of plaintiffs be granted and issued by the clerk of this court, commanding the Mayor of the city of Louisville to cause the bonds of the city of Louisville to be issued, as described and directed in the ordinance approved August the 4th, 1868, and to sell the same at the highest market price, so as to pay and satisfy the judgment entered in the City Court on the 7th day of June, 1869, as shown in the transcript of the record and judgment aforesaid on file in this cause, so as to raise the sum of $59,494 40, assessed as damages to the owners of property for lands condemned by the judgment of said court, together with interest thereon from said date, and $… 20 costs therein expended, which sums of money shall be paid into court, on or before the 1st day of December next, by the Mayor of the said city of Louisville, in the case of Hancock and Miller and the other cases consolidated therewith; which proceeds will be distributed by order of this court, instead of the City Court of Louisville, to those entitled thereto, in pursuance of the agreement of the parties, of the 27th of May, 1869, as the same appears of record from the transcript in the case of Charles Miller's assignees and others from the City Court of Louisville on file in this cause.

John Wheringer vs. J. H. Meyers et al.; motion for judgment sustained, and judgment against H. H. Meyers for $134, interest and costs.

Early Smith vs. J. H. Mathews & Lewis; judgment for plaintiff for $344 18, interest and cost.

J. P. Davis vs. J. H. Ross; judgment *pro confesso* set aside, and answer filed; plaintiff excepts.

Ropke & Haxthausen vs. Knauer & Moddelman; judgment for plaintiff for $350 53 and $362 20 interest and costs.

R. G. Vance vs. W. D. Widger; motion to dismiss attachment for rent; sustained, and attachment dismissed.

Louisville City National Bank vs. J. B. Alexander, C. H. Hatcher, Mary E. Alexander, Chas. D. Jacobs and J. W. Edwards, assignees of Sherley & McCorkle; judgment for plaintiff against the aforesaid named defendants for $1,150 with interest and costs. The judgment as to Edwards to be levied out of the estate of Sherley & McCorkle, in his hands to be distributed.

Judgment by default was rendered against the defendants in the following causes:

White & Cochran vs. Castilian & Bradford, for $107 10.

John McConnell vs. G. T. Van Pelt, for $90.

Wm. Hariament vs. J. W. Burnett et al, for $197.

J. B. Montgomery & Co. et al, vs. John Andrewatha, for $570.

Bates & Blate vs. John Thatcher, for $170.

Geo. Heller vs. W. N. Brown, for $180.

C. Henry Finck & Co. vs. J. Brown, for $352.

Conrad Haefendoffer vs. Robert Timmons, for $900.

E. Thompson vs. B. F. Bounds, for $200.

Petty & Read vs. H. Meyer, for $139.

S. Ulman & Co. vs. F. H. Woodring, for $208 04. Same vs. same et al, for $488 07, and $2 25, cost of protest.

J. Rebham vs. J. Wissert, for $225 67.

C. H. Jones vs. Abe C. Humble, for $134.

H. B. Goodrich vs. W. H. Goiderman and C. E. Calvert, for $185 40.

Edelen, Huffaker & Sily vs. A. A. Grady, for $188 92.

A. Sellinger vs. Ben J. and Simon Oppenheimer, for $493 95, and $5 75, cost of protest.

Walter Coleman & Sons vs. J. J. Hair, for $668 97.

Adam Kahr vs. Thos. Mooney, for $153 55.

G. D. Marshall vs. C. L. Clark, for $331 63.

United States Courts.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

DISTRICT COURT.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28.—United States vs. Oliver Wright and Lawrence Ferguson; indictment for larceny removed from the Jefferson county Circuit Court under the Civil Rights bill. Wright had run away and forfeited his bond, and Ferguson alone was on trial. It was shown that the defendants had gone to the store of Mr. Charles Hartell, of this city, and, pretending to buy a pair of pistols, had stolen two of the value each of $6. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

United States vs. Robert Cissell. Indictment for having a large quantity of spirits in his possession on which a tax had been imposed by law, and which had not been paid, with the intent to sell the same to defraud the United States Government (sec. 48, act July 13, 1866), and of having concealed certain spirits on which a tax was due to the United States, for the purpose of defrauding the Government (sec. 36, act July 20, 1868). The proof showed that during last year a deputy United States Marshal had seized in an old distillery (within thirty yards of Cissell's house), which had been turned by him into a corn crib and barn, a part of two barrels of whisky, which was not tax-paid. The whisky was covered up with corn shucks, and the crib in which it was hid was locked up. After arresting Cissell, the Marshal forced the door of the crib open with a rail, knocked the heads out of the barrels and turned the whisky out on the ground. The defendant endeavored to show that the whisky had been put in the crib by one Joe McDonald, and did prove the fact that whisky had been put there by McDonald the night before the seizure by the deputy United States Marshal (and this by a colored witness, one Richard Bowling); but the prosecution met this proof by showing by old Joe Howard (who was the owner of the old distillery and who had leased it to Cissell), that McDonald not only worked at Cissell's and with Cissell's teams, but that he was a trifling, worthless sort of fellow who was irresponsible, and never owned anything that "anybody knowed of." The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats, and soon afterwards the court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $500 and costs of suit, and that he be confined in the jail of Nelson county until the fine and costs were paid. In passing the sentence, the judge remarked that the prisoner had been before the court before this time on similar charges.

United States vs. Moses Richardson and Ollie Wright. Indictment for assault upon Frances Longess (under Civil Rights bill), July 9th, 1871. The details developed in this case are more horrible than we have ever reported in these columns. It was shown that on the night of the 9th of July last the defendants, Ollie Wright, Moses Richardson and some other persons, unknown, went to the house of Frances Longess, situated on the corner of Fulton and Hancock streets (upon the Point), broke open the front door and rushed in the room, and while the defendant, Richardson, held the hands of Longess (who was aroused out of her bed and was then in her night clothes) behind her back, the defendant, Ollie Wright, poured out of a cup, which she brought with her, over the head, face and breast of Longess, some caustic acid, which burned her in a most terrible and shocking manner. The defendants endeavored to force the fluid down the throat of their victim, but, failing in that, they tried to pour it into her eyes.

The witness, Longess, thinks that the defendants endeavored, in the first place, to put her under the influence of chloroform, but that soon after the struggle with them, when they were pouring the caustic acid upon her, she became unconscious and cannot now say certainly about that. Longess was burned in such a manner that her sight was destroyed for several days, and, for several weeks, she was unable to do any work. It seems the motive which the defendants had was two-fold: 1st. Ollie Wright, who is a very common prostitute, had been living with Longess, on Second street, and Longess had moved to Fulton street, to get rid of her. Wright had, on the evening before the assault, come to Longess' house and asked to be allowed to put a bed there, to be occupied by her and Richardson. This Longess refused, whereupon she was threatened by Wright with the terrible punishment which she afterwards inflicted. 2d. Robbery; for Longess says that she was robbed on the same evening of about $11. The witness, Longess, says that she is confident that Wright and Richardson were the parties who made the assault; that she knew both of them well, and that she saw them both plainly, and, in addition, they both, during the assault, told her who they were, and what their revengeful reasons were for pouring the acid upon her. Dr. Vandecaep, corner Preston and Lafayette, testified that he had sold to Ollie Wright, on the evening before assault, a half ounce of pure carbolic acid; that he had prescribed the carbolic acid—the half ounce to be put in a gallon of water—to be taken by Wright as a cure for sores she had on her, which had been made with "poison oak;" that the half ounce of carbolic acid sold by him was enough to produce the burns made upon Longess, and that this acid was destructive of all living tissue.

Dr. J. H. Kendall testified that he had been called to wait upon Longess. He described her fearful burns, and said he did not know what acid had been used, but he believed, from the odor emitted by the burns (which was like creosote), that it was carbolic acid.

J. H. Ryan, policeman, testified that he had arrested Ollie Wright; that, at the time of the arrest, she acknowledged that she was guilty of the crime, but asked if the other two d—d s—s of b—s had been arrested yet.

A verdict of "guilty" was rendered by the jury without leaving their seats.

S. M. Bernard, attorney for defendants; Col. G. C. Wharton, for the Government.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

[*Reported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

…ORT, Oct. 28, 1871.—Butner et al. vs. Franks, …le; reversed.

Cook, Rockcastle … Mitchell and wife vs. Holder, &c., Allen; affirmed.

Leaton, &c., vs. Carty, &c., Whitley; reversed.

Lester & Co. vs. Given, Jones & Co., Marion; reversed.

Murphy, &c., vs. Ward, &c., Laurel; affirmed.

Gresham vs. Gresham, Rockcastle; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Millet, &c., vs. McGeehee, receiver, Fulton; Millet, &c., vs. Bohne, Mack & Co., Fulton; ordered that mandates issue forthwith.

Grotenkemper & Co. vs. Hill & Smith, Kenton; petition for rehearing filed and time allowed appellees until 15th November, in which to file reply.

Ashurst & Bro. vs. Keene's adm'r, &c., Scott; petition for rehearing filed.

Land vs. Land, &c., Harrison; petition for rehearing filed by appellant, and reply filed by appellee.

Passmore et ux. vs. Wilson, Mercer; petition for rehearing overruled.

Robinson, &c., vs. Powell, Knox;

Dean vs. Parrott, Knox; continued until next term.

Noe vs. Turner, Harlan;

Robinson, &c., vs. Hudson, Clay;

Duff vs. Judge of Perry County Court, Perry; submitted on briefs.

Taking a Knapp.

The Gazette, of Green Bay, Wis., gives as authority for the following odd illustration of the humors of blindness, a nephew of the gentleman whose experience is related. Introducing his uncle as a well-preserved, middle-aged gentleman named Mr. Wm. Bruce, of Suamico River, Suamico, Brown county, Wis., the appreciative relative further represents him as having exulted in single-blessedness until all thought of any other destiny had fairly disappeared from his mind. Last winter, though, when a very pleasant niece from Pennsylvania, who had been paying him a visit, began to talk of returning home, he was sufficiently impressed with the forlorn loneliness of his average condition to bewail it in terms, and express a wish that he had not grown so old without selecting a congenial companion for his fireside days. Thereupon the pleasant niece, speaking as by inspiration, declared that she knew a real sweet old lady in her native Keystone State who would be a splendid match for her uncle even now, and whom she could recommend as having been already the best of wives to her late husband.

"Old, did you say?" asked Mr. Bruce musingly.

"Why, I mean a little older than myself," explained the niece.

Evidently the suggestion had worked strongly upon the old bachelor's fancy. He took the address of the eligible widow—which was Mrs. Mary Knapp, Lynn, Pa.—and addressed to her a letter of gentlemanly greeting and inquiry. Repeating the substance of what his niece had said, he referred to the same young lady for proper information regarding himself, and then in plain terms begged Mrs. Knapp's consideration of a matrimonial proposition. We had passed the time of life, he said, when any romantic forms would be expected of him, and it was his hope to find equal indisposition to sentimentalism in the lady whom he had the honor of addressing. He was so many years old, in fair health, possessed of a handsome competence, and standing honorably with his fellow-men; and begged leave to offer his hand and name, in all sincerity and confidence, to that friend of his niece whose praise had been most grateful to his ears. Mrs. Knapp, it appears, lived in good circumstances in Pennsylvania, and hence had no mercenary or social incentive to remarriage; but the letter from Mr. Bruce met the immediate approval of her good heart, and her answer was gracious. In short, a correspondence of three weeks brought the sedate and middle-aged lovers to a settled engagement for marriage, and the pleasant niece was already congratulating herself upon the effect of her first experiment in match-making, when suddenly a cloud lowered upon the scene. While Mr. Bruce was preparing to pay a visit to the lady in her own home, he fell a victim to an attack of neuralgia, which, after its usual nervous variations, settled in his eyes, and seriously affected his sight. He wrote of this calamity to Mrs. Knapp, expressing his fears of total blindness, and generously offering to release her from her engagement on that account. The answer was as sympathetic and tender as womanly kindness could make it, and rejected all idea of release as unworthy both herself and him. After this there were no more letters; for, soon after writing the last one, this lady arrived in Wisconsin, and had her first interview with the now almost totally blind Mr. Bruce. "Soon afterwards," writes the latter's nephew to the Gazette, "I accompanied him to the eye infirmary at Chicago to learn if any relief from his affliction could be afforded; but, alas! no encouragement could be given. Professor Holmes pronounced it dropsy of the eye, a disease so far developed as to admit no hope of recovery. Returning home with a sad and heavy heart, this fate was disclosed to bride and relatives. The former was touched to the soul with sorrow, yet even this did not dissuade her from the noble purpose to assume for life the care of one who had suddenly become as helpless as a child. The marriage was solemnized only a few days ago, by which time the bridegroom had fallen into such darkness as not to be able to distinguish one person or object from another." It may be said that the husband never has seen, never can see, his wife; but if ever eyes can lose their light with the least misfortune to their owner, it must be when he takes a Knapp; and that the former Mrs Knapp will justify the blindest confidence her present husband can repose in her cannot be doubted by those who know her best. As says the great dramatic poet, "Love sees not with the eyes but with the mind, and therefore is winged Cupid painted blind."

☞ There was one life lost at the burning of the Sherman House in Chicago. The victim had been carousing that night with a party of friends, and retired by the aid of his comrades, shortly after 12 o'clock. When the flames threatened the fated building, they went to arouse him, but found the door locked. By dint of tremendous pounding they managed to make him hear.

"Wha'ser ma'er," huskily asked the half-conscious inebriate.

"Get up quick," was the reply, "the hotel is on fire."

"'Ell on fire? Wha'er s'ppose I care. Ishn't 'ell (hic) a'ways on fire."

Just at that moment a great volume of smoke burst through the hallway, and the wretched man was left to his fate.

NEW YORK STORE

The GREAT SALE of

$350,000 Worth of Dry Good…

CONTINUED.

Greater Bargains than Ever to be sold This …

BARKER & …

109 and 111 Fou…

AT J. T. BURGHARD'…

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINERY HOUSE, corner Brook and Market streets, … their BRANCH STORE, No. 103 Pearl street, New Albany, Ind., you will find the larg… sortment in DRESS BONNETS and HATS at greatly reduced prices. The newest shapes in … Hats from 50 cts to $1 apiece, Dress Bonnets from $3 to $12, and Dress Hats from $1 to … these sold at double this price before. Any one in want of Millinery Goods will find it to th… terest to see this large stock and learn prices before buying elsewhere.

NOTICE!

After the payment of Chicago Losses, the Companies represen… by us show the following strong condition:

Imperial, London	- -	$8,000,000 0…
Andes, Cincinnati	- -	1,228,146 4…
National, Boston	- -	500,000 0…
Amazon, Cincinnati	- -	500,000 0…
Kenton, Kentucky	- -	100,000 0…

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

Unquestioned Security

IN THE ABOVE COMPANIES.

SLAUGHTER, TYLER & CAMPBELL.

oc29 dtf1stp

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES…

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

To the Ladies…

I have received a new case of LACES f… Custom-house, and have the same now on s… guarantee them to be of the very finest quali… cheapest ever offered.

Real Guipure Capes at $8 00.

Elegant Point Applique Hankerchiefs at $…

Fine Val. Lace Sets from $8 to $17, worth $… more.

Fine Opera Kids at $1 75, worth $2 50.

Especial attention is called to my complet… Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Good… 25 per cent. lower than can be made up a…

Elegant Embroidered Breakfast Jacke… $17; worth from $30 to $40.

Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, …

DORA SC…

oc25 SaSun&Tutjal …

RIVER NEW…

BOATS LEAVIN…

[For particular …]

Nashville……ANN…

Arrivals …

Exchange, Cin. … Camelia, Hend. … Leonora, Mad. …

Departures Yeste…

Exchange, Cin. … Camelia, Hend. … Leonora, Mad. …

[*Special dispatches to the Cou… the condition of the weather and … points.*]

The river at this point is … feet 5 inches at the head of the … inches in the pass down the … inches reported on Portland bar … Puppy creek. The weather … with no signs of rain … heaviest frost of the season … and without material … heavier one this morning … again becoming despondent, and … hopes of a rise soon. Business in … is as dull as could be imagined.

The Palestine is the Henderson … morrow, leaving at 5 P. M. sharp.

The Camelia and LeClaire came … low yesterday morning, and left on the …

The Mary Miller departed for New … yesterday at 12 M., with the barge … tow.

The Exchange and Abeona arriv… Cincinnati yesterday, and left on the … trip on time.

A full report of an important meeting … terday, of the Cincinnati Steamboat … Association will be found elsewhere.

The snagboat Thayer has left St. Lo… White river. She is to improve the na… of Black and Little Red rivers, and will … what virtue there is in pulling snags out … Arkansas.

The trade of the Ohio river, from Pitt… to Cairo, amounts to the fabulous sum of … 000,000 per annum, of which Cincinnati … $312,000,000; Pittsburgh, $150,000,000; Wh… $30,000,000. The imports and exports of C… nati combined reach $505,000,000.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday … "The river has undergone but little change … our last report, the marks indicating ab… inches. Weather last evening cloudy and … with every appearance of rain. Only 10 … in the Allegheny at Oil City. That stre… again as low as it has been at any time this … eral years. The Monongahela river is … navigable condition, and the boats plying … stream seem to have about all the business … can attend to."

Yesterday's St. Louis Republi… "At this port the river rose 1½ inches … There is a slight improvement in … the lower Mississippi, which may … to the process of cutting out the … current. The upper Mississippi … little in the past few days … fallen throughout the Northwest … men hope that the worst … prepared from the information … dict any very large increase … water here, but we do expect … sufficient rise to materially … There is now 4 feet 7 inches … for to Cairo, and 5 feet 8 … Memphis. There is … with a rising river … There is about 3 feet … in the Missouri to Lexington. The Illinois is … low, but a rise is expected now."

The Memphis Avalanche of Friday … "The river rose nearly 3 inches yesterday … has advanced full 5 inches altogether since … swell began last Sunday. The channel … way below Cairo is considerably improved … Rains have fallen throughout the entire … valley, with beneficial results … present indications the swell will … than a foot or so.… From Cairo … water is scant, and 4 feet 4 inches … that can be found. An improvement … of the river is devoutly to be wished … there is little prospect for it … seem not to have … in that direction.… A … good packet condition … river has improved … northwest, and rain fell … daylight yesterday … more moisture, and … the unprecedented low … ent year is about over … lively at the wharf yest…"

RIVE…

[Special Dis…

PITTSBURGH, O… cold, with indicat… very slowly, with 37…

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—… 8 inches in the channe… cool.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 28.—… 10 P. M.: Fanny Brandies … Down—Ruby and Ella Hug… good. Weather clear and … at noon.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Arrived … souri river; Yaeger, New … Grand Tower; Bee, Cairo; … Superior, St. Paul; Jacobs … Bow, Vicksburg. Departed … leans; Alice, Memphis; … Lake Superior, St. Paul; … Bee, New Orleans; … Missouri river. River … pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Weather … ant. River rising. Departed … orado, St. Louis; …

VICKSBURG, Oct. 28.— … Carrie V. Kount… Up—Belle Lee, … New Orleans … Warm and clear.

NEW ORLEANS … parted—Te…

[COU]RIER-JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE.
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1871.

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RELIGIOUS.

[illegible] revivals of religion are reported to be in progress in a number of the [illegible] in the city of Baltimore.

[illegible] appears that the First Baptist Church [illegible], and its first pastor, Rev. John Spilsbury, [illegible] practiced both open communion and open [illegible]

[illegible] union of Baptists and Congregationalists in England has long been under discussion, and the proposition is regarded favorably [illegible]

[illegible] Presbyterian church organized [illegible] was near the bank of Cole's [illegible] of the turnpike from Natchez to Port Gibson.

[illegible] Swedenborgians have ten German [illegible] and one German paper in this country. The whole membership, English and German, is estimated at five thousand.

The lower clergy of Hungary refuse to [illegible] the order of the bishops respecting the publication of the infallibility dogma, and give indications of a revolutionary movement.

The official tables of British Wesleyan Methodism show an aggregate of 482,540 communicants, 39,073 probationers, 3,462 ministers, and 214 on trial in the connection, and 572 supernumeraries.

Two hundred thousand persons on an average through the year, each Sunday, resort to the various lager beer gardens and other places of recreation and refreshment around the city.

[illegible] New York Observer says the Presbyterians [have] more theological seminaries [illegible]; it would be better if she [illegible], and that many now pro[illegible]

[illegible] James, of the late Methodist [illegible] in Buffalo, said that if the Church [illegible] upon colleges and theological seminaries [illegible] supply of ministers, whole generations would be doomed.

The leading church in Lincoln, Nebraska, is said to be the Presbyterian. It was organized about twenty months ago with a membership of five, and has grown within that time to eighty-five communicants.

The Presbytery of Augusta, Georgia, has authorized seven laymen, members of the Presbyterian Church South, to read the Word and exhort and hold meetings under the care of their respective church sessions.

Within the last fifteen months the Baptists in this country have dedicated 218 churches, the Lutherans 169, Congregationalists 77, Presbyterians 175, Methodists 299, Protestant Episcopal 51, and the United Brethren 69.

The prophets of a speedy coming of the end of the world have been greatly strengthened in their faith by the calamities in Europe during the past two years and the dreadful fires in Chicago, Michigan and along the lakes.

An Episcopal minister has a parish in the St. Croix Valley, Wisconsin seventy miles by [illegible] in extent, and receives a salary from all [illegible] about five hundred dollars a year on which to support a wife and nine children.

Right Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, in addition to other infirmities, has become entirely blind. Rev. W. B. W. Howe, D. D., has just been elected and consecrated his assistant.

The Churchman shows the growth of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts for the last thirty years to be as follows: In 1841 the clergy numbered 52, and communicants 3,204. Now there are 125 ministers and 11,302 communicants.

Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, in his late annual address, states that the Episcopal churches of that diocese are not troubled by factions or disloyal elements. They are true to the Prayer-book and the good old ways in which their fathers walked.

Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Church South, protests against the custom of holding love-feast with open doors, a practice which now almost universally prevails. He thinks the interest in these meetings is greatly impaired by relaxing the old rule.

There are but three Methodist ministers in Montana. One of them is three hundred miles from any settlement to the westward, and one hundred eastward. He is very confident that the desert mountains and valleys around him will yet blossom as the rose.

[illegible] great sensation in English ecclesiastical circles has been produced by the circumstance of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winchester officiating in a Presbyterian church in Scotland, and that, too, in accordance with the Presbyterian mode of worship.

[illegible] the latest calculations the religions of the world are distributed as follows: Greek church, 68,682,700; the six Oriental Churches, [illegible]; Roman Catholics, 195,000,000; Protestants, 97,189,000; Mohammedans, 160,000,000; [illegible]hists, 340,000,000; other Asiatic religions, [illegible],000,000; Pagans, 200,000,000; Jews, 6,000,000.

[illegible] the city of Damascus three thousand [illegible] have avowed a desire to become [illegible]. The Jews also manifest a similar [illegible], and in Persia a great spiritual movement is reported looking forward to a coming [illegible]. These things are noted as indicating [illegible] of a better day in the Eastern [illegible]

[illegible] Philadelphia Baptist Association [illegible] held its one hundred and sixteenth annual [illegible], representing seventy-five churches. [illegible] of educating colored ministers for [illegible] missionary work received earnest [illegible] Rev. Harvey Johnson, a former [illegible] three years ago did not know the alphabet [illegible] a most stirring appeal on that [illegible]

[illegible] churches, six convents, eight [illegible] and two hospitals, belonging [illegible] Catholics, were destroyed by the [illegible]. The Presbyterians lost five [illegible] Methodists four; the Episcopalians [illegible] Baptists, Congregationalists, [illegible] Universalists, Swedenborgians, and [illegible] church buildings, amounting in all to [illegible] three million dollars.

[illegible] early years of the First Presbyterian [illegible] in Chillicothe, Ohio, the service was [illegible] house, the congregation sitting on [illegible] At a more recent date the introduc[illegible] organ was discussed, whereupon a [illegible] declared that an organ should not [illegible] the church unless it was carried over [illegible] It is also said that a venerable [illegible] been Moderator of the General [illegible] will not preach in any church where [illegible] organ unless the ungodly thing is [illegible] silence.

[illegible]posed to unite the African Methodist [illegible] Church and the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] by maintaining a white and colored [illegible] Over the former white bishops and [illegible] preside, and over the latter colored [illegible] In all the connectional in[illegible] united church, there is to be [illegible] the most perfect union. [illegible] of the branches is prepared for [illegible] in the matter of conferences and [illegible] work, yet both may be ready for it [illegible] of schools and colleges, papers and [illegible] missions, home and foreign, and all [illegible] work.

[illegible] with Mint Sauce.

[illegible]LES LAMB, we mean, with COU[RIER-JOU]RNAL sauce—impertinence, flip[illegible] impudence, or whatever the judi[illegible] reader may please to call it; though [illegible] the adjunctive phrase of our title, [illegible] solemnly protest, through no pre[illegible]tion that any remarks of which we [are] capable can supply appetizing condi[illegible] to LAMB, but, on the contrary, solely [illegible]ough that force of idle association to [illegible]ch LAMB himself loved to yield, as [illegible], memorably, his asking the simple [illegible]tryman, trudging along with a hare [illegible]der his arm, whether that was *his own [illegible] or a wig!* a piece of lazy, undress, [illegible]ning, audacious punning that some[illegible]dy (COLERIDGE or somebody else) aptly [illegible]ked with the most exquisite nonsense [illegible] uttered. Set down the conceited-[illegible]oking part of our title to the same ac[illegible]unt, without, however, charging nearly [illegible] high for it. Perhaps a fitter title would [illegible] "Lamb Hash with Onions." But on [illegible]is head more than enough.

Not long ago, sauntering through an old, [illegible]mantled, tumble-down, half-deserted, or [illegible] deserted house (it was semi-[illegible]ited—slept in—by an aged man, [illegible] wife is dead, whose child is fled—[illegible]riage—and all but him departed), [illegible] on several stray volumes of [illegible] classics, which the aforemen[illegible] had forgotten in her flight, or [illegible] in her predatory returns, in [illegible] her justice, she had over[illegible] little [illegible], and apparently nothing [illegible] to her unlettered father, the [illegible] apartments seeming thoroughly [illegible]. Among these volumes, [illegible]ich we scarcely knew whether more to [illegible]ire her for having or to admire at her [illegible] leaving, was a copy of CHARLES LAMB's Literary Sketches and Letters," those [illegible] memorials of LAMB which his biog[illegible] governed by fit motives of deli[illegible] held until Time and Death had [illegible] motives inoperative. The [illegible]ppeared more than twenty [illegible]urse we had read it, but, [illegible] first heard OTHELLO's [illegible]ly;" for which reason, [illegible] not sorry, but right [illegible] hour" to hear the [illegible] image dilate." [illegible], and read the [illegible] having, as a very [illegible] our impressions of [illegible] not only refreshed [illegible] So pleased were we that [illegible] the pleasure with our [illegible] before them at our ear[illegible] some of the more charac[illegible] with such remarks as [illegible] to us, or, what might prove [illegible] without any remark at [illegible] indeed requires no sauce. Nor [illegible] thereof need any vegetables. [illegible] resolution we have men[illegible] proceed to execute.

[illegible] LAMB, it has always appeared [illegible] of the manliest of men. The [illegible] his character, it is not too [illegible] sheer manliness, of [illegible] gentleness, his noble [illegible] candor, his [illegible] literary sense, [illegible] humor were but phases, the blazing facets of the diamond. Manliness penetrated, pervaded, possessed them all.

At the most trying moment of LAMB's life he thus wrote to COLERIDGE:

> MY DEAREST FRIEND—WHITE, or some of my friends, or the public papers, by this time may have informed you of the terrible calamities that have fallen on our family. I will only give you the outlines:—My poor dear, dearest sister, in a fit of insanity, has been the death of her own mother. I was at hand only time enough to snatch the knife out of her grasp. She is at present in a madhouse, from whence I fear she must be removed to an hospital. God has preserved me my senses,—I eat and drink, and sleep, and have my judgment, I believe, very sound. My poor father was slightly wounded, and I am left to take care of him and my aunt. Mr. NORRIS, of the Bluecoat School, has been very kind to us, and we have no other friend; but, thank God, I am very calm and composed, and able to do the best that remains to do. Write as religious a letter as possible, but no mention of what is gone and done with. With me "the former things are passed away," and I have something more to do than to feel.
> GOD ALMIGHTY have us well in His keeping.
> C. LAMB.

LAMB at this time, be it remembered, was only twenty-one years of age, depending mainly on his scanty salary as a clerk in the India House for his own support and that of his sister and their decrepit father. He himself, furthermore, had been six weeks in a madhouse, from which he had emerged not many months before, without knowing how soon he might have to be sent back. Moreover, he was deeply in love with a young lady, of whom he had lately sung in a sonnet as his "fair-haired maid," and whom, at the stern bidding of duty, he had already resigned without a murmur, that henceforward he might be all in all to his afflicted sister, and she to him. Certainly the moral stamina of the man was of the soundest and loftiest quality. And we shall see it shining forth in every passage set out below.

Writing to COLERIDGE of his Joan of Arc, LAMB quotes several verses from SOUTHEY's poem on the same subject, and says to his dearest friend:

> I see nothing in your description of the maid equal to those. There is a fine originality certainly in those lines—
> "For she had lived in this bad world
> As in a place of tombs,
> And touched not the pollution of the dead;"
> but your "fierce vivacity" is a faint copy of the "fierce and terrible benevolence" of SOUTHEY; added to this, that it would look like rivalship in you, and extort a comparison with SOUTHEY,—I think to your disadvantage.

Again:

> SOUTHEY certainly has no pretensions to vie with you in the sublime of poetry; but he tells a plain tale better than you. I will enumerate some woeful blemishes, some of them sad deviations from that simplicity which was your aim. "Hailed who might be near" (the "canvas-coverture moving," by the bye, is laughable); "a woman and six children" (by the way,—why not nine children? It would have been half as pathetic again): "statues of sleep they seemed:" "frost-mangled wretch:" "green putridity:" "hailed him immortal" (rather ludicrous again): "voiced a sad and simple tale" (abominable!): "improvendered:" "such his tale:" "Ah! suffering to the height of what was suffered" (a most *insufferable line*): "amazement of affright:" "the hot sore brain attributes its own hues of ghastliness and torture" (what shocking confusion of ideas!)
> In these delineations of common and natural feelings in the familiar walks of poetry, you seem to resemble MONTAUBAN dancing with ROUBIGNE's tenants, *"much of his native loftiness remained in the execution."*
> I was reading your "Religious Musings" the other day, and sincerely think it the noblest poem in the language, next after the "Paradise Lost," and even that was not made the vehicle of such grand truths. "There is one mind," &c., down to "Almighty's throne," are without a rival in the whole compass of my poetical reading.
> "Stands in the sun, and with no partial gaze
> Views all creation."
> I wish I could have written those lines. I rejoice that I am able to relish them. The loftier walks of Pindus are your proper region. There you have no compeer in modern times. Leave the lowlands, unenvied, in possession of such men as COWPER and SOUTHEY.

In the course of the same letter he observes:

> Your "Dream," down to that exquisite line—
> "I can't tell half his adventures,"
> is a most happy resemblance of CHAUCER. The remainder is so so.

LAMB's self-judgment was quite as candid and severe as his judgment of others. He says in a letter to COLERIDGE:

> In answer to your suggestions of occupation for me, I must say that I do not think my capacity altogether suited for disquisitions of that kind. * * * I have read little, I have a very weak memory, and retain little of what I read; am unused to compositions in which any methodizing is required; but I thank you sincerely for the hint, and shall receive it as far as I am able, that is, endeavor to engage my mind in some constant and innocent pursuit. I know my capacities better than you do.

Three years before he had written to COLERIDGE:

> At length I have done with verse-making; not that I relish other people's poetry less; theirs comes from 'em without effort, mine is the difficult operation of a brain scanty of ideas, made more difficult by disuse.

And he had said in a still earlier letter to the same friend:

> As to my blank verse, I am so dismally slow and sterile of ideas (I speak from my heart) that I much question if it will ever come to any issue. I have hitherto only hammered out a few independent, unconnected snatches, not in a capacity to be sent.

Referring to a proposition that he should review the "Excursion" in the "Quarterly," he tells WORDSWORTH he sees no prospect of a quiet half day, or hour even, till two weeks are past, adding:

> I then hope to get four weeks' absence, and if *then* is time enough to begin, I will most gladly do what is required, though I feel my inability, for my brain is always desultory, and snatches off hints from things, but can seldom follow a "work" methodically. But that shall be no excuse.

He owns in a subsequent letter to WORDSWORTH:

> I write with great difficulty, and can scarce command my own resolution to sit at writing an hour together. I am a poor creature, but I am leaving off gin.

Is not all this the pink of what may be called interior veracity? Out of MONTAIGNE, we think, it is hardly equaled. And in MONTAIGNE it is hardly surpassed.

And yet LAMB had a just pride in his literary sense and literary skill. He knew his own strong points, and, on a proper occasion, did not shrink from asserting them. In a letter to WORDSWORTH he says:

> The account of what you mean by imagination is very valuable to me. It will help me to like some things in poetry better, which is a little humiliating in me to confess. I thought I could not be instructed in that science (I mean the critical), as I once heard old, obscene, beastly PETER PINDAR, in a dispute on MILTON, say he thought that if he had reason to value himself upon one thing more than another, it was in knowing what good verse was.

"I reckon myself a dab at prose," LAMB protests in his touching outburst of indignation against GIFFORD;—"verse I leave to my betters."

And "a dab at prose" he unquestionably was, his prose being of the purest, raciest, most correct, most perspicuous, most felicitous in the language. He was in truth a master of style. His vocabulary was at once choice and comprehensive, his discrimination sound, his taste faultless. It is true, he often gave the reins of his taste to the high-mettled steed of his fancy, which as often sprang away with him into the fields of humor at a break-neck speed; but never so fast or so far that the weight of his little finger upon those silken lines did not curb and bring home the frolicsome courser. His genius indeed was admirably disciplined. He rode well his Horse of the Moon.

Having finished correcting the revise of a volume of WORDSWORTH's poems, LAMB writes to the poet:

> The poems I endeavored not to understand, but to read them with my eye alone, and I think I succeeded. (Some people will do that when they come out, you'll say.) As if I were to luxuriate to-morrow at some picture gallery I was never at before, and going to-day by chance, found the door open, and having but five minutes to look about me, peeped in; just such a chastised peep I took with my mind at the lines my luxuriating eye was coursing over unrestrained, not to anticipate another day's fuller satisfaction.

The operation to which LAMB here refers is what we call "reading for errors, not for sense;" but probably few of us ever performed it with eyes in such a fine inquisitiveness peeping. LAMB says of COLERIDGE in the same letter:

> He is, at present, under the medical care of Mr. GILLMAN (KILLMAN?) at Highgate, where he plays at leaving off l and—m; I think his essentials not touched; he is very bad, but then he wonderfully picks up another day, and his face, when he repeats his verses, hath its ancient glory; an archangel a little damaged.

And again:

> COLERIDGE is absent but four miles, and the neighborhood of such a man is as exciting as the presence of fifty ordinary persons. 'Tis enough to be within the whiff and wind of his genius for us not to possess our souls in quiet.

He continues:

> How cool I sit in this office, with no possible interruption further than what I may term *material!* There is not as much metaphysics in thirty-six of the people here as there is in the first page of LOCKE's "Treatise on the Human Understanding," or as much poetry as in any ten lines of the "Pleasures of Hope," or more natural "Beggar's Petition." I never entangle myself in any of their speculations. Interruptions, if I try to write a letter, even, I have dreadful. Just now, within four lines, I was called off for ten minutes to consult dusty old books for the settlement of obsolete errors. I hold you a guinea you don't find the chasm where I left off, so excellently the wounded sense closed again and was healed.

Mentioning to WORDSWORTH a certain picture of MILTON, LAMB says:

> There is a tinge of *petit* (or *petite;* how do you spell it?) querulousness about it; yet, hang it! now I remember better, there is not; it is calm, melancholy and poetical. *One* of the copies of the poems you sent has precisely the same pleasant blending of a sheet of second volume with a sheet of first. I think it was page 245; but I sent it and had it rectified. It gave me, in the first impetus of cutting the leaves, just such a cold squelch as going down a plausible turning and suddenly reading "No Thoroughfare." ROBINSON's is entire. I wish you could write more criticism about SPENSER, &c. I think I could say something about him myself, but, bless me! these "merchants and their spicy drugs," which are so harmonious to sing of, they lime-twig up my poor soul and body till I shall forget I ever thought myself a bit of a genius! I can't even put a few thoughts on paper for a newspaper. I "engross" when I should "pen" a paragraph. Confusion blast all mercantile transactions, all traffic, exchange of commodities, intercourse between nations, all the consequent civilization, and wealth, and amity, and link of society, and getting rid of prejudices, and knowledge of the face of the globe; and rot the very firs of the forest, that look so romantic alive, and die into desks! *Vale.*

In the litany of laziness this decidedly backhanded supplication must ever stand as the most energetic as well as most eloquent of the series. It needs only the stammering intonation of its composer to take the world by storm. Imagine LAMB publicly reading such things as this, after the fashion of THACKERAY and DICKENS! Why, society's buttons would fly off like sparks, and fall down like rain.

"O how I wish I were a rich man," he says, in another letter to WORDSWORTH, "even though I were squeezed, camel-fashion, at getting through that needle's eye that is spoken of in the *Written Word.* Apropos: is the Poet of 'The Excursion' a Christian? or is it the Pedlar and the Priest that are?" "I keep writing on," he concludes, "knowing the postage is no more for much writing, else so fagged and dispirited I am with cursed India House work, I scarce know what I do. My left arm reposes on 'The Excursion.' I feel what it would be in quiet. It is now a sealed book." The pathos of this stroke is thrice-refined. He cannot read the book, but he reposes his arm on it while he toils, as if cherishing it with a corporal embrace, and feeds his hungry fancy with thoughts of the banquet he may not taste—"so near, and yet so far." How impatiently patient! how irreconcilably submissive! how whimsically rational! how ruefully content! how hotly gentle! how perfectly LAMB-like!

LAMB's efforts to quit tobacco are well known, his farewells to that weed having been almost as numerous as the retiring speeches of some of our illustrious statesmen. "CLARKSON tells me," he writes to COLERIDGE, "you are in a smoky house. Have you cured it? It is hard to cure anything of smoking." A flash of wit irradiating a tear!

"I have not bound the poems yet," LAMB informs WORDSWORTH. "I wait till people have done borrowing them. I think I shall get a chain and chain them to my shelves, *more Bodleians,* and people may come and rerd them at chain's length. For, of those who borrow, some read slow; some mean to read but don't read, and some neither read nor mean to read, but borrow to leave you an opinion of their sagacity. I must do my money-borrowing friends the justice to say that there is nothing of this caprice or wantonness of alienation in them. When they borrow my money they never fail to make use of it." "Tell Mrs. W.," he says in concluding this letter, "her postscripts are always agreeable. They are so legible, too. Your manual-graphy is terrible, dark as Lycophron. 'Likelihood,' for instance, is thus typified—[here, says his biographer, is a most inimitable scrawl.] I should not wonder if the constant making out of such paragraphs is the cause of that weakness in Mrs. W.'s eyes, as she is tenderly pleased to express it. DOROTHY, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life. Well, GOD bless you, and continue to give you power to write with a finger of power upon our hearts what you fail to impress, in corresponding lucidness, upon our outward eyesight."

Writing to WORDSWORTH of his poems, LAMB says, with a touch of that blended nobleness and tenderness for which the world loves him:

> "The Farmer of Tilsbury Vale" is a charming counterpart to "Poor Susan," with the addition of that delicacy towards aberrations from the strict path, which is so fine in the "Old Thief and the Boy by his Side," which always brings water into my eyes.

Alluding in the same letter to certain changes in the published poems, he says:

> ROBIN GOODFELLOW supports himself without that *stick* of a moral which you have thrown away; but how I can be brought in *felo de omittendo* for that ending to the Boy-builders is a mystery. I can't say positively now—I only know that no line oftener or readier occurs than that "Light-hearted boys, I will build up a Giant with you." It comes naturally, with a warm holiday, and the freshness of the blood. It is a perfect summer amulet, that I tie round my legs to quicken their motion when I go out a maying. (N. B.) I don't often go out a maying;—*Must* is the tense with me now. Do you take the pun?

WORDSWORTH's notorious inability to understand a joke gives a delicious archness to this intellectual poke in the ribs, albeit the pun is, grammatically speaking, a little faulty, *must* and *may* happening to belong to the same mood and tense. But posterity takes the pun, whether WORDSWORTH did or not.

When LAMB at last received from one of his medical friends a certificate of unfitness for hard desk-work, he thus characteristically rejoiced in the ear or eye of his friend MANNING:

> I saw T— yesternight, who has done for me what may—
> "To all my nights and days to come,
> Give solely sovran sway and masterdom."
> But I dare not hope, for fear of disappointment. But I have it, under his own hand, that I am *non-capacitated* (I cannot write it *in*) for business. O, joyous imbecility! Not a susurration of this to *anybody!*

In one of his letters to WORDSWORTH, LAMB confesses a rather whimsical yet scarcely singular subjection to sensible forms. "All things," he says, "read raw to me in MS.; to compare *magna parvis,* I cannot endure my own writings in that state." We know one, not a thousand miles from our elbow, himself a member of the gentle brotherhood of humorists, and an honored member, too, who cannot, he avows, so much as compose a letter to his own satisfaction, unless his pen is good and his paper elegant. Thus fancy doth make whimlings of us all.

LAMB's notion of the transfiguring and mellowing power of type must have helped to embitter his chagrin at GIFFORD's brutal mutilation of his first and last review, of which he wrote so indignantly to WORDSWORTH, the subject of the review, winding up with what was probably the harshest thing that ever emanated from his pen. "But I could not," he said, "but protest against your taking that thing as mine. Every *pretty* expression (I know there were many); every warm expression (there was nothing else) is vulgarized and frozen. If they catch me in their camps again, let them spitchcock me! They had a right to do it, as no name appears to it, and Mr. Shoemaker GIFFORD, I suppose, never waived a right he had since he commenced author. Heaven confound him and all catiffs!" And this was the worst he could find it in his heart to say against a literary ruffian who had wantonly outraged his just sensibilities as a writer and a man. Well did LAMB deserve the epithet "gentle." No wonder the world loves him.

In LAMB's letters occur many expressions now generally deemed Americanisms. One or two may be recognized in the extracts above. We will give two or three more. "I finish this," he says in concluding a letter to WORDSWORTH, "after a raw, ill-baked dinner, fast *gobbled up* to set me off to office again, after working there till near four." "You will make seasonable inquiries," he notifies COLERIDGE, in apprising him that he has sent his watch to him by coach; "for a watch *mayn't come your way again in a hurry.*" "GOD forbid," he exclaims, in contemplating COLERIDGE's fine account of LUTHER in the Wartburg, "that a man *who has such things to say* should be silenced for want of £100." The echo of this expression may be heard in half the conventicles of our time.

LAMB's beautiful devotion to his sister is beautifully reflected in a letter of his to the sister of Mrs. WORDSWORTH, written while MARY was "gone from home," as he tenderly described her seclusion in a lunatic asylum. He says:

> I am forced to be the replier to your letter, for MARY has been ill and gone from home these five weeks yesterday. She has left me very lonely and very miserable. I stroll about, but there is no rest but at one's own fireside, and there is no rest for me there now. I look forward to the worse half being past, and keep up as well as I can. She has begun to show some favorable symptoms. The return of her disorder has been frightfully soon this time, with scarce a six months' interval. I am almost afraid my worry of spirits about the E. I. House was partly the cause of her illness, but one always imputes it to the cause next at hand. More probably it comes from some cause we have no control over, or conjecture of. It cuts such great slices out of the time, the little time, we shall have to live together. I don't know but the recurrence of these illnesses might help me to sustain her death better than if we had had no partial separations. But I won't talk of death. I will imagine us immortal, or forget that we are otherwise. By GOD's blessing, in a few weeks we may be taking our meal together, or sitting in the front row of the pit at Drury Lane, or taking our evening walk past the theaters, to look at the outside of them, at least, if not to be tempted in. Then we forget we are assailable, we are strong for the time as rocks—"the wind is tempered to the shorn lambs."

What a heart-stirring subject for a picture would be those two, "sitting in the front row of the pit at Drury Lane," or taking their "evening walk past the theaters, to look at the outside of them, at least, if not to be tempted in!"

And what a heart-subduing companion-picture is suggested by the closing sentence of this passage from the accomplished pen of LAMB's biographer:

> Miss LAMB experienced, and full well understood, the premonitory symptoms of the attack, in restlessness, low fever, and the inability to sleep; and, as gently as possible, prepared her brother for the duty he must soon perform; and thus, unless he could stave off the terrible separation till Sunday, obliged him to ask leave of absence from the office as if for a day's pleasure—a bitter mockery! On one occasion Mr. CHARLES LLOYD met them, slowly pacing together a little foot-path in Hoxton fields, both weeping bitterly, and found, on joining them, that they were taking up their solemn way to the accustomed asylum!

Neither history nor fiction, we may safely affirm, can produce anything more truly affecting than this. The force of pathos can no further go.

LITERARY ITEMS.

A London journal speaks of Byron's translation of Homer as the best English version yet made.

Huxley's "Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals" is announced as in press by Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia.

P. O. Shea announces "The Lives of the Deceased Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States," by Richard H. Clark, A. M., to be issued early in December.

The new work upon which George Eliot has been for some time engaged, a story of English provincial life, will be published in December by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons.

Charles Scribner & Co. will soon publish, in four volumes, Jewett's "Dialogues of Plato." The edition will form one of the handsomest publications ever issued from that house.

Joseph Skipsey, a heaver of coal, a genuine pitman of thirty-seven, who has been at work in the pit since he was five years old, and who taught himself to read, has just published a small volume of poems at Blyth, "printed by William Alder," which contains a few touching pieces on the accidents that a pitman is liable to.

Macmillan & Co. announce "Historical Essays," by Edward A. Freeman; "Legends of the Old Testament," collected from Talmudical and Rabbinical sources, by S. Baring-Gould; "A History of Philosophy, Ancient, Medieval and Modern," by Rev. F. D. Maurice; "The Life and Works of Raphael," with twenty autotype illustrations.

The Russian Imperial Geographical Society has begun to publish the first volume (of three) which are to contain the riddles, songs, proverbs and legends current among the natives of Northwest Russia. H. Hildebrandt is editor of the collection, and the first part will be accompanied by an exact account of the linguistic possessions of the district.

The Bohemian Society of National Literature called "Matice" has just finished the translation of Shakespeare into the Czech language, one of the best translations of the poet in Europe. A translation of the Greek tragedians and Latin comic poets is undertaken. M. Durdik, whose studies on Byron are well known to scholars, has also just brought out a Czech translation of Cain.

The Hon. Gideon Welles will contribute the next of The Galaxy series of political articles. His paper will appear in the November number of that magazine. It will be a detailed history of the capture of New Orleans, with the purpose of showing that to Farragut, and not to Butler, is due the honor of the capture of New Orleans. Mr. Welles also incidentally attacks the pretensions of other military and naval commanders.

James R. Osgood & Co. will immediately begin the publication of a series of novels, intended to comprise the best and most readable of new English and American works of fiction. Translations from the best French and German authors will also be included. These novels will appear regularly from week to week. They will usually be illustrated, and will be put up in handsomely ornamented covers of new and unique design.

The first volume of the unpublished memoirs of the celebrated Polish poet, Jean Ursin Niemcewicz, has just been published at Posen (Zupauski). Niemcewicz was the friend and fellow-laborer of Kosciusko, and took part in the revolution of 1831. After this he lived successively in Italy, France, Germany and America. He was member of the diet of Poland, and one of the most brilliant writers of the period preceding Mickiewicz. The memoirs are full of interest, both in a literary and political point of view.

Roberts Bros. will publish Philip G. Hamerton's "Unknown River: An Etcher's Voyage of Discovery," with 37 etchings from nature by the author; an illustrated edition of Lord Houghton's sweet child's song, "Good Night and Good Morning;" an illuminated edition of the Sermon on the Mount; "Arabesques—Four Stories of the Supernatural," by Mrs. Richard S. Greenough; Miss Rosetti's nursery rhyme-book, "Sing Song," with 120 illustrations by Arthur Hughes; and the admirable manual, "English Lessons for English People," by Messrs. Abbott & Seeley.

Mr. George Smith, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities of the British Museum, so well known to scholars for his faculty for deciphering the Assyrian writing, is about to publish a "History of Assurbanipal from Assyrian Sources. The book consists entirely of interlinear translations with the text from Assyrian inscriptions, with a complete syllabary of the Assyrian characters, and will be of great service to the historian and Assyrian scholars. The work is printed by Messrs. Harrison, with the same type with which they are printing Mr. Norris' Assyrian Dictionary.

A new series of stories by Jacob Abbott is also announced by Dodd & Mead, consisting of the following volumes: August and Elvie, Hunter and Tom, The Schooner Mary Ann, and one additional in preparation. We are also promised an entirely new edition in attractive binding, at one dollar per volume, of the writings of the author of the Schonberg Cotta Family. The same house announce also "Bede's Charity," a new story by Hesba Stretton, and new editions at reduced prices of "Max Kromer and Nelly's Dark Days," by the same author, "The Old Back Room," by Jennie Simons Tucker, illustrated by Miss Ledyard, "Heroes of Puritan Times," by John Stoughton, and "Gems from the Poets for Youthful Readers."

A new series of attractive books for the young has been issued from the Rutherford Park Press by R. Shugg & Co., under the title of "Juvenile Classics," which will command attention by their elegance of illustration and typography, and the adaptation of their contents to youthful tastes. Among the prominent issues in this series may be especially noted Little Workers, by J. C. Beard, a history of "God's little creatures that labor without hands," devoted to a popular view of the natural history of butterflies, moths, spiders, ants, bees, and other interesting members of the insect tribes; Fables about animals, selected from Æsop, La Fontaine, and Kriloff, the celebrated Russian story-teller; The Adventures of Little Fantasy; and a variety of comic silhouettes, illustrating "Cock Robin," "House that Jack Built," and other favorite juvenile ditties. The enterprise of the Rutherford Park Press appears to be a novel venture in juvenile literature, and from the good taste and agreeable character of the present specimens, it bids fair to take a prominent place in the specialty in which it has made so handsome a start.

Dr. Karl Simrock, of Bonn, is about to add a version of Sebastian Brand's famous Ship of Fools to the list of his modernizations of old German literature, handling the obsolete language and meter of the humanistic satirist in the same manner as those of the epic writers. The book is to be produced with the utmost care by the Berlin house of Leipperheide, and illustrated with fac similies of the original wood-cuts of the edition of 1494. Apropos of this item from the London Academy we notice that J. Sabin & Sons in the Bibliopolist for October advertise a copy of this book, printed in 1498, for sale at twenty-five dollars, and remark as follows:

> "This, one of the first and finest editions of 'The Ship of Fools,' has immortalized the name of Sebastian Brant. It is believed to have been first published in 1494. The original German text went through numerous editions within a few years; a Latin translation (the same that we now offer for sale) was equally popular, and it was afterwards edited and enlarged by Jodocus Badius Ascensius; a French text was no less successful; an English translation was printed by Richard Pynson in 1509; and a Dutch version appeared in 1519. During the sixteenth century Brant's 'Ship of Fools' was the most popular of books. It consists of a series of bold wood-cuts, which form its characteristic feature, and of metrical explanations, written by Brant, and annexed to each cut. Taking his text from the words of the preacher, *Stultorum numerus est infinitus,* Brant exposes to the eye, in all its shades and forms, the folly of his contemporaries, and bares to view its evils and causes. The cuts are especially interesting as striking pictures of contemporary manners. The 'Ship of Fools' is the great ship of the world, into which the various descriptions of fatuity are pouring from all quarters in boat-loads. It is curious that the first 'folly' mentioned is that of men who collected great quantities of books, not for their utility, but for their rarity, or beauty of execution or rich bindings; so that we see that bibliomania had already taken its place among human vanities."

☞ In this country at the present time a large proportion of the newspapers bearing the title of Republican or Democrat advocate the measures of the party of the opposite name. For instance, in St. Louis the Republican is a staunch Democratic organ, while the Democrat professes the most complete adherence to the doctrines of the Republican party as embodied in Useless Grant. Equally paradoxical titles have become attached to religious sects in Germany, where the Old Catholics, so called, are those who support the new party, comprising Doellinger and his friends, in their assaults on the Pope's infallibility, and in their warfare against the Jesuits; while the distinctive term of New Catholics is applied to those who accept the dogma, uphold the disciples of Loyola, and declare that they will never be satisfied until the Italian authorities are driven from Rome and the temporal power of the Pope is restored.

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.—[South.

SUBSCRIBE.

Information for the Fast People of Louisville—The Proposed Railroads and their Advantages.

Views from all Sides.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Mr. Dulaney, president of the E. and P. road, seems to be well provided with mouthpieces. He talks through the editors of the Commercial, giving utterance to his threats that, if Louisville does not obey his orders in paying down another $1,000,000 to his company, he and his management will pass the road into other hands, and that his road shall be run in interests other than those of this city. Again, through "Tax-payer," in your columns, he attempts the role of begging, and urges that, having put $1,000,000 into his road, which, by the way, he admits to be of little or no value to us, we must now go $1,000,000 better, in order to make the first *donation* valuable. Such financiering was never done by him, I guess, in his private transactions. But the purpose of what I before wrote was not to *oppose* the project of the E. and P. road so much as to suggest what was a much better project for the city to spend money upon. I am not opposed to any of the projects before the General Council *at this time.* I only think some of them are wiser than others, and that the wisest of them should *now* receive aid. If this aid be granted, and, by reason thereof, some one of these projects shall become unnecessary, it will be then time enough to interpose *opposition.* This is *my* position *now.* In what I have written, my purpose was to show that the project of the most wisdom before the General Council was that of the L., M. and N. O. company. I gave some of the reasons which controlled my mind to this view. But I put no name—not even an *assumed* one—to the communication. To this mode of doing, "Tax-payer" objects. Well, who are you, Mr. Tax-payer? Your *assumed* name is that pretty frequently used by demagogues who really pay no taxes. I do not say that you are of this class, but I do say that what you have to say is not made any the more weighty by your use of this demigogical *nom de plume.* If you be really a *tax-payer,* you are no more than the writer, and many thousands more in this city. I claim no more wisdom for my opinions or facts because I pay annually a small amount of tax into the city treasury; and if the *facts* I have urged in favor of city aid to the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans Railway Company have little or much weight in them, that weight is wholly independent of the fact that I am a payer of taxes. Nor will the shambling denial of those facts by "Tax-payer" gather additional force either from his *assumed* name or from the fact, if it be one, that he is what he would have us believe him. "Tax-payer" seems to *know* nothing of the distances from Louisville to the coal fields; he seems not to know that once upon a time there was a pretty accurate survey made from Louisville some distance on a proposed "air-line" to Memphis; and he seems not to know that a railroad engineer, who has traveled over the ground for the purpose, can so closely estimate distances as that they may be spoken of with a very great degree of certainty. Now we do know that there are coal beds, and valuable ones too, in *Breckinridge* county and in *Ohio* county north of Hartford, and we do know that they will be reached in 73 miles by any road that runs *via* the mouth of Salt river, Hardinsburg and Hartford. Mr. Dulaney tells us that he has *contracted* with a Washington party to bring coal to Louisville at $2 35 per ton, and in the same breath tell us that coal over his road will cost, at the depot, only between 11 and 12 cents per bushel. If Tax-payer had not been so critical as to the L., M. and N. O. Co. and so exceedingly blind to the E. and P. concern, he would have been led to inquire of Mr. Dulaney how coal brought over his road, with a tariff of 10 1-5 cents per bushel upon it (Mr. D.'s *contract* price for freight), could be sold to anybody at Louisville depot at a price under 12 cents. I asserted and still assert that the Washington gentleman cannot sell his coal, brought here over the E. and P. road, at 10 1-5 cents per bushel freight, at less than 18 cents at the depot. Another fact on this coal question is: A road running upon the route suggested above would reduce the freight upon the Washington gentleman's coal one cent per bushel at least, counting freight at 1⅓c per ton per mile, for the difference in distance to Green river (where his mines are) is some seventeen to twenty miles—not less than seventeen, certainly.

But, independently of the coal question, should Louisville build another road through Hardin county? Thirty-five miles of his road from Stephensburg north will be in that county. What has she to gain by that? Mr. Dulaney says: She will thus make valuable her stock in the Elizabethtown and Paducah road; she will thus prevent him and his coadjutors (see Commercial of Friday, 27th Oct.), from transferring his road to others, and other interests than those of Louisville. Rather cheeky, this, indeed! Well, if Louisville must aid to bring the Paducah road directly to her, why not turn at Green river instead of Stephensburg? By so doing we are brought nearer to Owensboro and Henderson, and all points to be reached by the road west of that river. By so doing the rich and fertile counties of Ohio, Breckinridge and Meade will each be traversed from end to end and an immense trade for this city developed; besides, at Hardinsburg it will be ten miles, by a turnpike road, to the Ohio river at Cloverport; and farther this way it will be a less distance to that river at Brandenburg, thus giving us rails against a river that is dry, practically, four months of the year and frozen over four more. But, by thus doing, Mr. Dulaney will urge, the road from Green river to Elizabethtown will be lost because it will be of no value at all. Well, if this be so, had it not better be lost than to have the Frankfort road folly over again—that is, of building a road from 17 to 20 miles out of the way in a distance of 105 to 110 miles? But if it is lost, won't the balance be saved and become profitable? It is all lost *now* according to these gentlemen, and if Louisville is to pile up another million let her invest it so as not only to save her first million, but also to save the second.

A Prominent Citizen of Georgia on the Direct Route.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

ROME, GA., Oct. 24, 1871.

We notice in the COURIER-JOURNAL that the incipient steps are being taken by petition to the Mayor and City Council for one million two hundred thousand dollars to build a railroad from your city to Chattanooga. We truly hope that this means business, and the amount will be subscribed and the road built, which will place the South in direct and cheap railroad communication with a city that is the natural center for our western trade. At Chattanooga diverges the rail routes throughout the South, Southeast and Southwest, hence how important it is for a city on the Ohio river to have the shortest, most direct and cheapest route leading to the great diverging point of Southern trade; and rest assured, if Louisville overlooks this great advantage, her rival city, Cincinnati, will not. What is the great want of the South at present? It is cheap transportation. We are not as yet a manufacturing and commercial, but mostly an agricultural people, hence we import heavily, and the city which can give us the best bargains in trade and the most direct and CHEAPEST transportation, is the city that will secure the Southern trade. The bid for such a large and important trade must be through railroad facilities and accommodations. What are now our greatest troubles? High freights; because we import largely, and our freight expenses run up to an enormous tax in counting cost. In fact, it lessens the importations materially, for, as large as it is, owing to the extravagant freight charged, which in many wants amounts to prohibition. Such is the result of but one circuitous railroad route from Louisville to Chattanooga, having no competition, no accommodation, but master of the situation, and forces all to its own terms and convenience. The result is, many who are anxious to trade in Louisville are driven to other points where, at least, transportation is more certain and cheaper. We some time since showed that freights were the same from Pennsylvania to Nebraska as they were from Louisville to Rome, Ga., and we have been as long as two weeks in receiving articles shipped from Louisville. Such shows you are behind the times in transporting facilities, when it is often the case that goods are received from New York to Rome in four days, by the way of Charleston. Fast time and cheap rates of transportation are what attracts attention and draw custom; hence the cities that afford such accommodations are the ones that will command the trade of the South. If Louisville expects to maintain her position as a place of commerce and manufactures she must immediately set to work and build a road direct to Chattanooga. The high freights charged on the Louisville and Nashville route, and the detention of freights, is felt and complained of so much that trade which would be given to Louisville has been diverted to Baltimore, New York and St. Louis. Louisville is the natural point for the western Southern trade, but those natural advantages are readily lost through the enterprise of other places, that afford railroad facilities overcoming such disadvantages. Hence we would urge the people of Louisville to go to work, and build the proposed road to Chattanooga, whereby she will secure and keep the Southern trade. The South will give Louisville the preference if her facilities are equal to other places.

JOHN H. DENT.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

"Look Out for the Engine when the Whistle Blows!"

The ominous heading to this communication is intended to warn croakers and old fogies of their danger in obstructing the railroad enterprises that are necessary to build up for us a prosperous and leading city, and if they fail to heed the warning they must be crushed with the wheels of the ponderous engine that is loaded with converts, determined that monopolies and rings have had their day, and that common sense, honesty, thrift and enterprise shall make for Louisville her proper place in the commerce and manufactories of the day. Several railroad enterprises need assistance, but foremost and first we want completion where it is not, and is most needed. We want the Chattanooga road built and built at once.

Postponement is a ruinous policy, as the road is vital to our immediate interests. The standing advertisement of the L. and N. road—"Notice to Shippers"—warning shippers that "no freights will be received for points south of Nashville," &c., &c., "until further notice," is an open and honest confession that that powerful road can not do all the carrying required by our trade; and every citizen, be he merchant, manufacturer, lawyer or doctor, ought to feel greatly relieved when our journals are freed from such advertisements.

Transportation is a necessity. Prompt and fast freights are indispensable to the successful prosecution of trade. Other large cities have these advantages, and Louisville must wake up, or her golden opportunity will be wrested from her by formidable rivalry. We expect but little assistance from dead men, but there are live men enough in our city to start this projected Chattanooga road on a substantial footing, and it is required of them, as saviors of the city, to go to work. Let the dead men go into the wagon business—it is congenial—we want none of them to encumber the new order of things. If they could be vitalized enough to see the acres of freight that for want of storage frequently ornament (?) the shipping-yards of the Nashville road, exposed to the elements, they might favor the building of a warehouse, provided the shippers paid for it.

The opportunity is now presented for Louisville to redeem her slothfulness. The Chattanooga road, direct and untrammeled, presents the field. Every body really interested in the welfare of the city should give their aid—mechanics, workingmen, merchants, professional gentlemen—all are alike concerned, and duty calls upon you to investigate and work. He who would become a benefactor, who has ability and energy to lead independent of cliques and rings, has a field in which to win laurels as imperishable as a great city. Who is the man? Let him speak.

The benefits of the road are easily summed up: You open up a good country to the trade of Louisville on the line of the road. The local carrying of the road will be as great if not greater than that of the L. & N. road. You lessen the distance and time on through freights. You make competition and cheapen freights. No business man will deny that these are substantial and indispensable benefits to the city. Any one of these reasons should warrant the building of the road. Then let us go to work.

EARNEST.

☞ A citizen of Illinois, who was lounging about the office of the clerk of a Recorder's Court, was told that his absence would not occasion regretful comment, and as he neglected to act upon the suggestion, he was put out of the room, for which the aggrieved citizen brought suit, and the courts, thinking that he had as much right in the clerk's office as any other man, ordered the clerk to pay $166 damages, besides costs.

CITY ITEMS.

An Absolute Sale.
Don't fail to attend the sale of Thatcher's subdivision of Glenwood, on Main street extended, Tuesday next. Meddis.

☞ Remember that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky
is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Cheap Doctors' Bills.
You can hire the best physician for ten dollars per year to attend your family, if you should live at Glenwood. Buy it next Tuesday. Meddis, S. S.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Walker's Tonic Bitters
invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.
From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1871.
I have no hesitation in recommending the above Bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KEELER.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

A Beautiful Building Site,
every lot in Glenwood subdivision.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Read the Testimony of an Old Steamboat Captain.
He will not be without it. Always has a bottle aboard. During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, or Improved Chill Cure. The captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:
SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.
Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:
DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully. MATHEW HIXSON.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell at $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

Chills and Fever—The Reasons of the Superiority of Wintersmith's Tonic and Chill Cure Over Quinine and Other Remedies.
In this disease there is always more or less derangement of the liver, and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and the stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be the probable result. The true reason, therefore, why the relapses of chills and fever are so frequent is because they have never been more than half cured. That is, *the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed.* A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ **Blacks Alpacas at old prices at S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **For bargains in Wool Flannels of every description, go to S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **For cheap Bed Blankets, go this week to S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **For bargains in new Striped Shawls, go to S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **For new style Cloak Suits, Jackets and every description of wrappings, go to S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **Go and see the Waterproofs at 95c per yard at S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **Best makes of Kid Gloves, one and two buttons, all shades, just opened, at S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **For the cheapest and best Kid Gloves in the city, go to S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **For bargains in Underwear and Hosiery, go to S. BARKER & CO.'S.**

☞ **For extraordinary bargains in all kinds of Dry Goods, call at S. BARKER & CO.'S, 109 and 111 Fourth street.**

Warm Air Furnaces.
While coal is scarce and the weather is favorable is the best time to select your furnaces and have them set. Pyne & Creighton, No. 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth, are practical furnace men, and have the best article in that line in the West. Examine before you buy.

☞ **Beautiful glove and handkerchief boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, inkstands, card cases, etc., made of Russia leather, received and for sale at MAGILL BROTHERS', 161 Fourth street.**

Coal
is high, but that immense new stock of wool undershirts, drawers, hosiery, &c., is selling at extremely low prices at BLISS' STOCKING FACTORY. (Look for giant blue stocking sign on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.)

☞ **Go to Magill Brothers' and buy the new ware, resembling white French china. Prices one-half less than china.**

Freed from Heavy Taxation.
Buy Glenwood, or one of those beautiful lots, and you will escape the heavy taxation on city property, and be much more convenient to the business part of the city than many locations within the suburbs.

☞ **Call at Magill Brothers' and see the new ware—like white French china.**

50 pieces of Gimpure Lace at $1 40 per yard, worth $2 00, at B. F. Fitch & Co.'s.

The Best
underwear and hosiery, both for ladies and gents, at J. C. Wood's.

☞ Ladies' and children's merino underwear at B. F. Fitch & Co.'s.

The Finest Scarlet
shirts and drawers can be gotten at J. C. Wood's, 138 West Market street.

☞ Handsome gimpure capes at B. F. Fitch & Co.'s.

☞ Clan and Tartan hosiery; a fine assortment at J. C. Wood's.

☞ New style two-button kid gloves at B. F. Fitch & Co.'s.

☞ An elegant assortment of new goods at J. C. Wood's.

If you want a Trunk that you can
throw out of a four-story window without injury call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

50 dozen fancy wool hose;
50 dozen Balbriggan hose;
100 dozen Nottingham iron-frame hose;
Ladies' and children's merino hose, at B. F. Fitch & Co.'s.

5,000 Trunks
at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Elegant sets in Point Applique, Duchess and Valenciennes lace, at B. F. Fitch & Co.'s.

Competition is the Life of Trade,
and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Corsets.
The largest stock of corsets in the West, embracing every make at manufacturers' prices, at B. F. Fitch & Co.'s.

Trunks Retailed
at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Ladies, you can save 25 per cent. by buying your laces at B. F. Fitch & Co.'s.

Old Trunks
neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ **Go to Mrs. A. E. Porter's Temple of Fashion, 118 Fourth street, for the beautiful Alexis hat and Agincourt bonnet.**

☞ **One hundred velvet cloaks now in stock, from $40 upwards, at ARON & CERF'S, 118 Fourth street.**

If You Want
a good spring or hair and cotton mattress, go to BEYRODT & KESSLER, 135 Jefferson street, below Fourth.

☞ **The most beautiful stock of cloth, Bezique and plush cloaks and polonaises—black and colored—in the city at ARON & CERF'S, 118 Fourth street.**

☞ For a large assortment of china dinner and tea sets, fine Bohemian ware, silver-plated and table cutlery, fancy goods, &c., go to J. DOLFINGER & CO.'S China Store.

☞ **Black silk cloaking velvets, from $6 50 upwards, always on hand. Ponson's celebrated Lyons velvets at ARON & CERF'S.**

☞ **Fine decorated dining and tea sets, chamber sets, new styles in cut and pressed glassware, walnut brackets, plated ware, tea trays, waiters, coal-oil lamps, and chandeliers, table cutlery, toilet sets, vases, toys, fancy goods, &c. One of the finest and most complete stocks of any of the above goods in the city can be found at the China Palace, Fourth and Green, where they have just been received for the fall trade, and are being offered at the very lowest possible rates.**

Remember
that Beyrodt & Kessler are selling blankets and comforts cheaper than any house in the city, at 135 West Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ **We call special attention to our immense stock of colored trimming velvets, plushes, velveteens, Gros d'Afriques and satins at New York prices. ARON & CERF.**

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.
One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Only Place
where you can get your old spring mattresses remade is at BEYRODT & KESSLER'S, 135 Jefferson street, below Fourth.

Southern Merchants,
look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

☞ **New importation of fine gimps, fringes and loops—black and colored—at ARON & CERF'S.**

Remember
that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Pearl dinner and tea ware, the newest and best imitation of French china, for sale at J. DOLFINGER & CO.'S China Store.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,
old or new, can be fitted with the newly-invented India-rubber Trunk Shield on short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

☞ **Cloaking cloths, plushes and astrakans of every grade. A specialty of six-quarter colored cloaking at $2. ARON & CERF.**

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.
The India-rubber Trunk Shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Should You Want
your furniture reupholstered, you can have it done at BEYRODT & KESSLER'S, 135 West Jefferson street, below Fourth.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around
among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

☞ **Our stock of ladies', misses' and children's furs comprises every style and every grade, from the black coney to the Russian sable. ARON & CERF.**

Something New.
The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russian zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

100 Varieties
children's fancy wool hose. Also fancy woolens now on exhibition in Bliss' Stocking Factory show-window. Sign of giant blue stocking. oc26d4

Look to Your Interests
and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair,
and Kalliston for the complexion, are the best and most popular articles (for their uses) in the world.

No More Baggage-Smashing.
The celebrated India-rubber trunk-shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DIED.

FINLEY—On October 26th, of typhoid fever, Mrs. ACHSAH A. FINLEY, wife of Geo. Finley, aged 34 years, at her residence, on Lampton street, between Jackson and Hancock. She was a member of the Daughters of Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Funeral from No. 54 Lampton street this evening, at 2½ o'clock.

McCANN—Oct. 28, at 12½ P. M., DANIEL McCANN, in the 26th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, corner Ninth and Walnut streets, this (Sunday) afternoon, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROGERS—Saturday morning, JASON, son of Sidney J. and Belle Brent Rogers.
Funeral from Calvary Church this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICE.
The members of Falls City Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F. are requested to attend the funeral of sister FINLEY this evening, at 2½ o'clock, from her residence, on Lampton street, between Hancock and Jackson.

RELIGIOUS.

Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church,
Corner of Fourth and Chestnut sts.
SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. G. H. Robertson, pastor. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

Broadway M. E. Church South.
REV. DR. R. H. RIVERS, pastor, will have the regular services to-day at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Church of the Messiah.
SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening lecture, "Protestantism."

Spiritualism.
J. M. PEEBLES lectures in north hall of Weisiger building. Morning, 11 o'clock; subject, "How I became a Spiritualist, and subsequent Spiritual experiences." Evening, 7½ o'clock; subject, "The state of the dead—idiots, infants, suicides—what of the insane?—when does the pre-natal child begin to be immortal?" &c. The public are cordially invited.

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.
THE United Sons of Erin will meet at their hall this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their brother member, DAN. McCANN. By order of the President. J. P. McGRATH.
MORGAN McSHEEHY, Sec.

Knights of Pythias.
Officers and members of Mystic Lodge, No. 11, K. of P.: You are requested to be at the next regular meeting of this Lodge, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 1, to hear the report of the committee on uniform and see sample of same. J. P. NASH, K. & C. S.

Masonic Notice.
Falls City Lodge, No. 376, F. A. M., will meet in called communication on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in E. A. & F. C. degrees. JNO. H. LEATHERS, W. M.
SAM'L CASSEDAY, Jr., Sec.

Masonic Notice.
Stated communication of Louisville R. A. Chapter, No. 5, will be held at Chapter rooms, Masonic Temple, on Monday evening, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for work. S. HILLMAN, Sec'y. J. C. PURDY, H. P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Shippers at Louisville and New Albany.
WE, the undersigned, business men and merchants of Stephensport, unite in protesting against having our goods thrown out on the bank at this place by the Evansville and Henderson mail packets, as they do not land at the wharf-boat, but land opposite the woods, above town, where our goods lie among the rocks, exposed to the rain and heat, often all night, and, in some cases, for several days, there being no justifiable excuse for this wanton exposure of our goods, as they have been offered the free use of the wharf-boat to discharge and receive freight more than a month ago, as we understand, and all other boats land regularly at the wharf-boat. We will hold parties strictly accountable for all damage and loss on our goods sent by this line and landed on the bank, and will prosecute every case wherein goods have been consigned to the wharf-boat and not delivered on it.
[Signed] E. HUCKEBY, Merchant.
E. H. MILLER, Blacksmith.
J. C. WHEELER, Wagon-maker.
G. C. HAWKINS, Merchant.
H. LAY, Groceryman.
WM. MOORMAN.
ANDREW CRAWFORD.
oc29 d2 T. S. FRYMIRE, Wharfboat Prop'r.

Card from Hugh Curry.
I UNDERSTAND, from a reliable source, that an effort is being made by some persons to injure my prospects in the coming election by misrepresenting the engine designed by myself and built by Mr. Jno. B. Davies, and which the City Council, after a thorough test with a first-class Cincinnati machine, purchased.
To refute these misrepresentations I have only to refer to the above-mentioned test, which ought to be satisfactory; but in the event it is not I challenge a second trial with any other machine in the city as to time required to raise steam and capacity for throwing water, I to have the privilege of examining the engine and have charge of her during the test.
In conclusion I would say that many of my acquaintances know the difficulties under which I labored in having this engine constructed, and that I am not responsible for any lack of beauty in finish.
HUGH E. CURRY.

Buggies, Carriages, and Barouches.
JOSEPH E. PLUMADORE, Jeffersonville, Spring street, between Market and Front streets, has a large stock of vehicles, manufactured by himself. They are made after the most substantial and approved styles, paragons of beauty, of most excellent finish, convenient, staunch, and desirable. Call and examine his stock. He sells at unusually low figures.

Notice.
THE gentleman who was furnished with an opera-glass, at Weisiger Hall, on Saturday night, is requested to return it to No. 136 Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

Drafts on Ireland.
CABIN and steerage tickets by the Cunard Steamship Line. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, oc20 FSu&Tu1m At the Franklin Bank, 68 Fifth st.

Notice to First-class Tailors.
MR. E. L. BRISTOL would like to confer with first-class workmen at
oc27 d3 J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 182 Main street.

Notice.
FROM this date J. M. Marston is no longer in our employ. [oc27 d3] HEGAN BROS.

Rye.
10,000 BUSHELS, now being received and for sale by
oc27 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Notice.
JOB work, grate-setting, ranges and brick-work of all descriptions promptly attended to. Leave orders with Moore & Bro., Green street, between Third and Fourth. [oc26 d6] M. A. METZ.

Louisville Chancery Court.
Andrew Hikes' Adm'r, plf., vs. Andrew Hikes' Heirs, &c., dfts.
THE creditors of Andrew Hikes, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven according to law, on or before the 15th day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN, oc21 d10 Commissioner.

Louisville Chancery Court.
M. J. Roth's Adm'r vs. M. J. Roth's Heirs, &c. } No. 24,730.
THE creditors of M. J. Roth, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven according to law, on or before the 16th day of November, 1871. ROBERT COCHRAN, oc21 d10 Commissioner.

LECTURES.

I. O. G. T.—Sunday Temperance Lecture.
MR. CHARLES B. SEYMOUR, of the Louisville bar, will deliver a discourse on Temperance, under the auspices of the Good Templars, on Sunday, the 29th, at 4 P. M., in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fifth and Walnut. The public are invited to attend.
B. MUSSELMAN, Chairman Ex. Committee.

LECTURE BY THE REV. J. L. SPALDING,
AT the Catholic Church, in Portland, Sunday evening, October 29th, 1871, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the church. Subject—Jesus Christ, considered as the great benefactor of the human race. Tickets, admitting two, $1. The Main-street Railroad Company will run special cars to and from the lecture. oc28 d2

FIRM CHANGES.

Copartnership.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of BRANNIN, CARTER & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general Commission business at Nos. 95 and 97 Pearl street, in the city of New York.
A. O. BRANNIN,
THOS. L. CARTER,
E. H. SUMMERS,
JNO. S. BRANNIN,
JNO. H. BRAND.
New York, Oct. 7, 1871.

BRANNIN, CARTER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 95 and 97 Pearl street, New York City.
Cash advances made on consignments to the above address by BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO., oc29 eod3 No. 60 Second st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice.
THE late firm of McMurrey & Hathaway is by mutual consent dissolved. McMurrey is authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Office on Sycamore street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. K. McMURREY, A. HATHAWAY.
Louisville, Oct. 15, 1871. oc28 d3*

RAILROADS.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,
At corner Fourth and Main.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Cincinnati and St. Louis accommodation (daily), ex. Sunday	9:00 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Cincinnati and St. Louis express (daily)	12:35 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
North Vernon accommodation		5:15 P. M.

oc29 dtf

VAULT CLEANING.

J. G. BERGER'S PATENT Odorless Sink-Evacuating Apparatus,
Office 230 Market st., between Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.
ORDERS left at the Health Office will receive prompt attention. I am prepared to clean vaults any time during the day.

Certificate of the Health Officer.
HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 9, 1871.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I have witnessed the operation of J. G. Berger's patent "Odorless Sink-Evacuating Apparatus," and am well pleased therewith. It performs its work noiselessly, without smell, and perfectly. SAMUEL MANLY, M. D., oc29 eod3* Health Officer.

MILLINERY.

MAD. F. LANG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Millinery, Cloaks, & Fancy Goods,
No. 295, northeast corner Eighth and Market.
Velvet Cloaks made to order at reduced rates.
oc25 W&Su2m

Miss M. M. Strasser
BEGS leave to inform her friends and former customers that she has opened and newly fitted up her establishment on Market street, No. 166, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, and is prepared to show a full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, comprising all the new novelties of the season.
A general invitation is extended to her friends to call and examine for themselves.
Respectfully,
se17 d3mSu&We* M. M. STRASSER.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.
OFFICE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R. Co., Louisville, Oct. 25, 1871.
THE Louisville Railway Transfer Company bond coupons due 1st November, 1871, will be paid at the Bank of Louisville, this city, and at the office of J. B. Alexander & Co., New York, on and after November 1st, 1871. R. H. COURTNEY, oc27 d6 Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, October 31, 1871, for executing the following work:
To improve East Broadway street from the dividing line between the cemetery and Craycroft property to the city limits, excepting twenty-three and one-half (23½) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading. To be contracted for and apportioned by squares.
To improve Main street, from the west side of Mary street eastwardly to the nearest abutment of the new bridge, by grading the same with a top width of seventy-five (75) feet.
The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.
Bond, with approved security, required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
The work will be let by contract on the said 31st day of October, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.
Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's office, October 25, 1871. oc26

LACE GOODS.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store,
103½ Fourth street.
Just received a full stock of
New styles Linen Collars;
New styles Lace Sets;
New styles Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
New styles Lace Collars;
Lace Chemisettes;
Corsets;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, only $1;
Great Bargains in Real Black Lace Veils and Black Lace Flounces. se10

L. & N. R. R.

Notice to Shippers.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
LOUISVILLE, Oct., 18, 1871.
NO freight will be received for points reached by Memphis and Little Rock Railroad until further notice. oc18 dtf A. BROADDUS, Agent.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

DR. R. RUEFF, Veterinary Surgeon,
GRADUATE of the celebrated institutions of Stuttgart and Vienna (Europe), late of Bowling Green, Ky., has removed to Louisville, Ky., and offers his services as such for the treatment of diseases of all domestic animals.
Present office at W. Springer & Bro.'s drug store, Market, between Third and Fourth. oc4 eod1m&Su*

GIFT DISTRIBUTIONS.

LAST NOTICE.
Secure Your Christmas and New Year Gifts.
$1,000,000!
BY the authority of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 12, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a
GRAND GIFT CONCERT,
AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Saturday, December 16, 1871.
100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION; $10 EACH CURRENCY; HALF TICKETS, $5; QUARTER TICKETS, $2 50.
Tickets will be sent by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by P. O. money order, greenbacks, or draft.
Each ticket consists of four quarters, value $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the concert and to the value of the gift awarded to it or its fraction.
$550,000 IN GREENBACKS will be distributed to holders of tickets in gifts of from $100,000, the highest, to $100, the lowest, being 721 gifts in all.
The concert is for the benefit of the
Public Library of Kentucky.
THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KY. IS TREASURER, and the Corporators and Supervisors are the Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, and twenty-seven of the most distinguished and respectable citizens of the State.
The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Gift Concert for the benefit of the Mercantile Library at San Francisco, has been appointed Agent and Manager of the Grand Gift Concert.
The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy the buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they were personally present to superintend the entire affair.
For tickets and information apply to
C. R. PETERS, 120 Main st., Louisville, Ky., No. 8 Astor House, New York.
H. N. Hempstead, No. 410 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada.
M. A. Wolf, No. 316 Chestnut street, St. Louis.
Tickets also for sale in every prominent place in the United States.
Owing to the general derangement of mails and advertisements consequent on the disastrous conflagrations in the West, the sale of tickets in this enterprise is extended to Nov. 30, 1871, at which time the main office, 120 Main street, Louisville, Ky., will close for adjustment of accounts and business. No orders except by mail will be received after December 1, and no orders by mail will be filled after December 10. The New York office will close December 10; other agencies December 5. Every ticket unsold December 14 will be canceled by its number. The drawing will take place in public December 16, 1871, commencing at 7 A. M., and continue until the 721 gifts are awarded. Payment of awards will commence December 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. Circulars of awards will be found at every agency as soon as they can be issued correctly, and will also be sent to all ticket-buyers as soon as possible. No order will be filled at main office for less than $10. CHAS. R. PETERS,
oc29 dimisSu Manager.

INSURANCE.

Special Notice.
I HAVE this day sold to Mr. Jno. N. Moore, formerly of Nashville, the business and good will of my Insurance Agency in this city. I cordially recommend him to my friends and customers, and ask them to give their business and patronage to the new firm.
Louisville, Oct. 2, 1871. GEO. HARBISON.

Copartnership.
WE have this day associated together, under the firm name of Kennedy & Moore, for the purpose of conducting the business of Fire Insurance. Thankful for past patronage, we will be happy to wait on all our old friends and customers who may be seeking insurance, and upon as many new ones as will favor us with a call. BENJ. D. KENNEDY,
Louisville, Oct. 2, 1871. JNO N. MOORE.

INSURANCE
The Continental Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$2,200,000.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$1,250,000.
ORGANIZED IN 1810.
"Tested by the storms of 61 years, and still is sound."
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire....$1,500,000.
The Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets after the Chicago Fire......$200,000.
We are prepared to issue policies upon every description of insurable property—Dwellings, Store Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, Mills, and Manufactories, Rents, Leases—to which special attention will be paid. All losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.
KENNEDY & MOORE,
Agents, Office No. 142 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets. oc26 d6

INSURANCE!
GERMAN BANK —AND— Insurance Co.
Corner of Fifth and Market Sts.
Capital - - - - - $300,000.
HAVING been in business only twenty-seven months, we carry less insurance than any local company in proportion to capital, in consequence of which we are enabled to accommodate all who may favor us with a call. Risks taken only in Louisville. F. VIGLINI, Sec'y.
J. W. SPOKNER, Solicitor. oc4 dtf

DRY GOODS.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 70 and 72 Sixth st., are just in receipt of the following goods, viz:

Shawls.
5 cases Black Cashmere, Square and long;
5 do Broche do do
10 do Striped do do
50 do Plaid do do
25 do Shoulder.

Sackings.
500 pcs Gilbert's Opera Flannels;
200 do French Plaid do;
50 do Plaid do;

Cloakings.
100 pcs Black Velveteens;
10 do Colored do;
10 do Black Silk Velvets.

Trimmings.
10 pcs Patent Velvets;
10 do Gros D'Afrique;
500 cartoons Black Silk Velvet Ribbons;
100 do Colored do do do.

Ribbons.
500 cartoons Cord-edge Trimming Ribbons;
200 do Bonnet do do;
50 do Plain and Plaid Sash do;
50 do Gros Grain do.
oc15

NOW OPENING.
A LARGE and Complete Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Shawls, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Hosiery, Gloves, Small Wares, Notions in every variety, and almost everything in our line, all selected with the utmost care, and to which fresh arrivals of latest goods will be added daily.
ALL OFFERED VERY LOW.
We will make it the interest of buyers to examine our stock before purchasing. We respectfully invite our customers and the trade generally.
T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN,
se7 dtf 227 Main street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
THE Colton Dental Association has removed to No. 120½ Fourth street, between Jefferson and Market, where Dr. Gildea will be pleased to meet his former patrons. He is prepared to perform all operations in dentistry at reasonable charges. au27 eod3mSuWe&Fr

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents,
No. 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.
CHICAGO. oc21 d10

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN.........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES.........Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
PALESTINE..........TRIPLETT, Master.
For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson, will leave on Monday, 30th, at 4 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	[illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
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An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.
Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE.—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 30 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.
Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Sirup —OR— IMPROVED CHILL CURE.
A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.
THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.
DR. WINTERSMITH:
SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure. It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold. Respectfully,
E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

TESTIMONY.
Certificate of Bridget Griffin.
She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:
LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.
DR. WINTERSMITH:
DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.
SALTILLOVILLE, IND.
DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:
DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.
Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it. C. H. RICHARDS.
September 9, 1869.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.
STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.
DR. WINTERSMITH:
DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully, JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.
LOUISVILLE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1871.
DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:
SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.
DICK McCOURTNEY,
Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.
ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky. au2

DR. LANCASTER,
A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.
GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.
SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.
SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-abuse positively and speedily cured.
MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.
Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. DR. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.
FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.
FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.
Best quality Male Safes 50 cents each; 5 for $2.
Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.
Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.
Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja20 dtf

FORTUNE TELLERS.

FORTUNE TELLER.
ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them, should not fail to call on
MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT,
Of New Albany, Ind.
Residence, on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen—for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are, and how to get them. Also, all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me for their satisfaction.
Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave.
au11 We&Sutf

EDUCATIONAL.

GHENT COLLEGE,
GHENT, KENTUCKY.
I HAVE leased the splendid buildings and ground (7 acres) of this college, on the left bank of the Ohio, half way between Cincinnati and Louisville. All the branches in the higher schools of learning will be taught by competent teachers in Ghent College, but the languages, both modern and ancient, will receive special attention. The President, educated in Germany and engaged for twenty-five years in teaching in this country, will himself have charge of the linguistic department, and the modern languages, German and French, will be treated as living languages, so that the pupils will learn not only to read and write, but also to speak them. A rare opportunity is thus afforded to native parents to have their children taught German, and to German parents to have theirs taught English. The charges are moderate ($115 per session of five months for tuition in all branches, music and painting alone excepted, and boarding in the President's family). For particulars address the PRESIDENT of Ghent, Ky.
jy30 Sutf J. A. REUBELT, A. M.

POOR MISS FINCH.

A Domestic Story.

By WILKIE COLLINS,

...thor of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," etc.

REPRINTED FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER THE TWENTY-SIXTH.

...HE PROVES EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

...At that astounding confession, abruptly re...ed in those plain words, even resolute Nu...lost all power of self-control. He burst ...with a cry which reached Lucilla's ears. ...instantly turned toward us, and instantly ...sumed that the cry had come from Oscar's...

"Ah! there you are!" she exclaimed. Oscar! Oscar! what *is* the matter with you ...day?"

Oscar was incapable of answering her. He ...cast one glance of entreaty at his brother ...Lucilla came nearer to us. The mute re...roach which had answered him, in Nugent's ...had broken down his last reserves of ...durance. He was crying silently—crying ...a woman—on Nugent's breast.

...It was necessary that somebody should ...the silence. I spoke first.

"Nothing is the matter, my dear," I said, ...vancing to meet Lucilla. "We were pass...the house, and Oscar ran out to stop us ...bring us in."

...My excuse roused a new alarm in her. ..."Us!" she replied. "Who is with you?" "Nugent is with me."

The result of the deplorable misunderstand...ing which had taken place instantly declared ...self. She turned deadly pale under the ...orror of feeling blindly that she was in the ...resence of the man with the blue face.

"Take me near enough to speak to him but ...to touch him," she whispered. "I have ...ard what he is like. (Oh, if you saw him, ...I see him, *in the dark!*) I must control my...lf. I must speak to Oscar's brother, for ...scar's sake."

She seized my arm and held me close to ...er. What ought I to have said? What ...ght I to have done? I neither knew what ...say nor what to do. I looked from Lucilla ...the twin brothers. There was Oscar the ...eak overwhelmed by the humiliating posi...on in which he had placed himself toward ...e woman whom he was to marry, toward ...e brother whom he loved! And there was ...gent the Strong, master of himself—with ...arm around his brother, with his head ...ect, with his hand signing to me to keep ...lence. He was right. I had only to look ...ck at Lucilla's face to see that the delicate ...d perilous work of undeceiving her was not ...be done at a moment's notice, on the spot.

"You are not yourself to-day," I said to ...er. "Let us go home."

"No!" she answered. "I must accustom ...yself to speak to him. I will begin to...ay. Take me to him—but don't let him ...uch me!"

Nugent disengaged himself from Oscar—...hose unfitness to help us through our diffi...ulties was too manifest to be mistaken—as ...e saw us approaching. He pointed to the ...w wall in front of the house, and motioned ...his brother to wait there out of the way ...efore Lucilla could speak to him again. The ...isdom of this proceeding was not long in as...erting itself. Lucilla asked for Oscar the ...oment after he had left us. Nugent an...ered that Oscar had gone back to the house ...get his hat.

The sound of Nugent's voice helped her to ...alculate her distance from him without as...stance from me. Still holding my arm, she ...topped and spoke to him.

"Nugent," she said, "I have made Oscar ...ll me—what he ought to have told me long ...nce." (She paused between each sentence, ...ainfully controlling herself, painfully catch...ing her breath.) "He has discovered a foolish ...ntipathy of mine. I don't know how; I tried ...keep it a secret from him. I need not tell ...u what it is."

She made a longer pause at those words, ...olding me closer and closer to her; strug...ling more and more painfully against the ir...esistible nervous loathing that had got pos...ession of her. He listened, on his side, with ...e constraint which always fell upon him in ...er presence more marked than ever. His ...yes were on the ground. He seemed re...uctant even to look at her.

"I think I understand," she went on, "why ...scar was unwilling to tell me"—she stopped, ...t a loss how to express herself without run...ing the risk of hurting his feelings—"to tell ...e," she resumed, "what it is in you which ...not like other people. He was afraid my ...upid weakness might prejudice me against ...u. I wish to say that I won't let it do that. ...never was more ashamed of it than now. I, ...o, have my misfortune. I ought to sympa...hise with you, instead of—"

...Her voice had been growing fainter and ...inter as she proceeded. She leaned against ...e heavily. One glance at her told me that ...I let it go on any longer she would fall ...to a swoon. "Tell your brother that we ...ave gone back to the rectory," I said to ...ugent. He looked up at Lucilla for the ...rst time. "You are right," he answered. ..."Take her home." He repeated the sign by ...hich he had already hinted to me to be ...lent, and joined Oscar at the wall in front of ...e house.

"Has he gone?" she asked.

"He has gone."

The moisture stood thick on her forehead. I ...assed my handkerchief over her face, and ...rned her toward the wind.

"Are you better now?"

"Yes."

"Can you walk home?"

"Easily."

I put her arm in mine. After advancing ...ith me a few steps she suddenly stopped—...ith a blind apprehension, as it seemed, of ...omething in front of her. She lifted her lit...le walking-cane, and moved it slowly back...ard and forward in the empty air, with the ...ction of some one who is clearing away an ...ncumbrance to a free advance—say the action ...f a person walking in a thick wood, and ...ushing aside the lower twigs and branches ...hat intercept the way.

"What are you about?" I asked.

"Clearing the air," she answered. "The air ...full of him. I am in a forest of hovering ...gures, with faces of black-blue. Give me ...ur arm. Come through!"

"Lucilla!"

"Don't be angry with me. I am coming to ...y senses again. Nobody knows what folly, ...hat madness, it is better than I do. I have ...ill of my own; suffer as I may, I promise to ...reak myself of it this time. I can't and ...on't let Oscar's brother see that he is an ...bject of horror to me." She stopped once ...ore, and gave me a little propitiatory kiss. ..."Blame my blindness, dear; don't blame *me*. ...I could only see— Ah, how can I make ...you understand me, you who don't live in the ...ark!" She went on a few paces, silent and ...houghtful, and then spoke again. "You ...on't laugh at me if I say something?"

"You know I won't."

"Suppose yourself to be in bed at night."

"Yes."

"I have heard people say that they have ...ometimes woke in the middle of the night, ...n a sudden, without any noise to disturb ...hem. And they have fancied (without any...thing particular to justify it) that there was ...omething, or somebody, in the dark room. ...Has that ever happened to you?"

"Certainly, my love. It has happened to ...ost people to fancy what you say when their ...erves are a little out of order."

"Very well. There is *my* fancy, and there ...are *my* nerves. When it happened to you ...what did you do?"

"I struck a light and satisfied myself that I ...was wrong."

"Suppose yourself without candle or match...es, in a night without end, left alone with ...your fancy in the dark. There you have Me! ...It would not be easy, would it, to satisfy ...yourself if you were in that helpless condi...tion? You might suffer under it, very unrea...sonably, and yet very keenly for all that." ...She lifted her little cane, with a sad smile. ..."You might be almost as great a fool as poor ...Lucilla, and clear the air before you with ...a stick!"

The charm of her voice and her manner add...ed to the touching simplicity, the pathetic ...truth, of those words. She made me realize, ...as I had never realized before, what it is to ...have, at one and the same time, the blessing ...of imagination and the curse of blindness. ...For a moment, I was absorbed in my admira...tion and my love for her. For a moment, I ...forgot the terrible position in which we were ...placed. She unconsciously recalled it to me ...when she spoke next.

"Perhaps I was wrong to force the truth ...out of Oscar," she said, putting her arm ...again in mine, and walking on. "I might ...have reconciled myself to his brother, if I had ...never known what his brother was like. And ...yet I felt there was something strange in him, ...without being told, and without knowing ...what it was. There must have been a reason ...for me for the dislike that I felt for him from ...the first. We won't pursue it. Even if I had ...not made Oscar speak, the truth would have ...come out sooner or later. Do you know that ...I have been a little, a very little disappointed ...in Oscar since I made this discovery? Do you ...remember his acknowledging in the garden ...that he had painted his face, in the character ...of Bluebeard, to amuse the children? It was ...not delicate, it was not affectionate—it was ...not like *him*—to show such insensibility as ...that to his brother's shocking disfigurement. ...He ought to have remembered it, he ought to ...have respected it. There! we will say no ...more. We will go in-doors and open the ...piano and try to forget!"

How would it end? When she was told—as ...she must be—of the dreadful delusion ...into which she had fallen, what would be the ...result to Oscar? What would be the effect ...on herself? I own I shrank from pursuing ...the inquiry.

When we reached the turn in the valley I ...looked back at Browndown for the last time. ...The twin brothers were still in the place at ...which we had left them. Though the faces ...were indistinguishable, I could still see the ...figures plainly—Oscar sitting crouched upon ...the wall; Nugent erect at his side, with one ...hand laid on his shoulder. Even at that dis...tance the types of the two characters were ex...pressed in the attitudes of the two men. As ...we entered the new winding of the valley ...which shut them out from view, I felt (so easy ...is it to comfort a woman!) that the command...ing position of Nugent had produced its en...couraging impression on my mind. "He will ...find a way out of it," I said to myself. "Nu...gent will help us through!"

CHAPTER THE TWENTY-SEVENTH.

HE FINDS A WAY OUT OF IT.

We sat down at the piano, as Lucilla had ...proposed. She wished me to play first, and ...to play alone. I was teaching her, at the ...time, one of the *Sonatas* of Mozart, and I now ...tried to go on with the lesson. Never, before ...or since, have I played so badly as on that ...day. The divine serenity and completeness ...by which Mozart's music is, to my mind, ...raised above all other music that ever was ...written can only be worthily interpreted by a ...player whose whole mind is given undivided...ly to the work. Devoured as I then was by ...my own anxieties, I might profane those ...heavenly melodies—I could not play them. ...Lucilla accepted my excuses, and took my ...place.

...An hour passed without news from ...Browndown.

...Calculated by reference to itself, half an ...hour is no doubt a short space of time. Cal...culated by reference to your own suspense, ...while your own interests are at stake, half an ...hour is an eternity. Every minute that passed, ...leaving Lucilla still undisturbed in her delu...sion, was a minute that pricked me in the ...conscience. The longer we left her in ignor...ance, the more painful to all of us the hard duty of enlightening her would become. I began to get restless. Lucilla, on her side, began to complain of fatigue. After the agitation that she had gone through, the inevitable reaction had come. I recommended her to go to her room and rest. She took my advice. In the state of my mind at that time it was an inexpressible relief to me to be left by myself.

After pacing backward and forward for some little time in the sitting-room, and trying vainly to see my way through the difficulties that now beset us, I made up my mind to wait no longer for the news that never came. The brothers were still at Browndown. To Browndown I determined to return.

I peeped quietly into Lucilla's room. She was asleep. After a word to Zillah, recommending her young mistress to her care, I slipped out. As I crossed the lawn I heard the garden gate opened. In a minute more the man of all others whom I most wanted to see presented himself before me in the person of Nugent Dubourg. He had borrowed Oscar's key, and had set off alone for the rectory to tell me what had passed between his brother and himself.

"This is the first stroke of luck that has fallen to me to-day," he said. "I was wondering how I should contrive to speak to you privately. And here you are—accessible and alone. Where is Lucilla? Can we depend on having the garden to ourselves?"

I satisfied him on both these points. He looked sadly pale and worn. Before he opened his lips I saw that he too had had his mind disturbed and his patience tried since I had left him. There was a summer-house at the end of the garden, with a view over the breezy solitude of the Downs. Here we established ourselves, and here, in my headlong way, I opened the interview with the one formidable question, "Who is to tell ~~him~~ her the mistake that she has made?"

"Nobody is to tell her."

That answer staggered me at the outset. I looked at Nugent in silent astonishment.

"There is nothing to be surprised at," he said. "Let me put my point of view before you in two words. I have had a serious talk with Oscar—"

Women are proverbially bad listeners, and I am no better than the rest of them. I interrupted him before he could get any farther.

"Did Oscar tell you how the mistake happened?" I asked.

"He could no more tell me than you can. He owns—when he found himself face to face with her—that his presence of mind completely failed him; he didn't himself know what he was saying at the time. *He* lost his head, and *she* lost her patience. Think of his nervous confusion in collision with her nervous irritability, and the result explains itself; nothing *could* come of it but misapprehension and mistake. I turned the thing over in my mind after you had left us, and the one course to take that *I* could see was to accept the position patiently, and to make the best instead of the worst of it. Having reached this conclusion, I settled the matter (as I settle most other difficulties) by cutting the Gordian knot. I said to Oscar, 'Would it be a relief to your mind to leave her present impression undisturbed until you are married? You know him—I needn't tell you what his answer was. 'Very well,' I said. 'Dry your eyes and compose yourself. I have begun as Blue Face. As Blue Face I will go on till further notice.' I spare you the description of Oscar's gratitude. I proposed, and he accepted. There is the way out of the difficulty as I see it."

"Your way out of the difficulty is an unworthy way and a false way," I answered. "I protest against taking that cruel advantage of Lucilla's blindness. I refuse to have anything to do with it."

He opened his case and took out a cigar.

"Do as you please," he said. "You saw the pitiable state she was in when she forced herself to speak to me. You saw how her disgust and horror overpowered her at the end. Transfer that disgust and horror to Oscar (with indignation and contempt added in his case); expose him to the result of rousing those feelings in her, before he is fortified by a husband's influence over her mind, and a husband's place in her affections—if you dare. I love the poor fellow, and I daren't. May I smoke?"

I gave him his permission to smoke by a gesture. Before I said anything more to this inscrutable gentleman I felt the necessity of understanding him—if I could.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Council meets in regular session next Tuesday night.

The gas pipe in the Council chamber is out of order.

Mrs. R. R. Glover is lying sick at her residence in this city.

The ladies came out in full force yesterday, and had on their best looks and clothes.

The remains of Mrs. John R. Charlton were taken to New Washington yesterday for interment.

All of our ministers are at home to-day, and will officiate in their different churches at the usual hours.

It should have been A. B., not William Barker, of whom we made mention on yesterday, in the suit of Jno. Brannin.

For the information of the public we will state that any person who works for a salary can join the Workingmen's Institute.

A. Glover is erecting a house and shop on Market street. Mr. George Thompson is also putting up a house on the same street.

Wm. M. French, who was at one time editor and publisher of a weekly paper in this city, is spending a few days with his old friends.

A wagon load of barrels upset on the levee yesterday, many of them rolling into the river, creating considerable amusement among the boys.

The colored boy Turner, who was stabbed last week, has recovered so far that he is able to be about. The parties who did the cutting are not yet known.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the old house on the southwest corner of Market and Mulberry has been torn down, and a new one is to be erected instead.

Mr. Rouse and lady, from Thorntown, Ind., and Mr. Thomas N. Davey and family, from Bowling Green, Ky., are spending a few days with their relatives in this city.

A large number of our farmers were in the city yesterday. They had their wagons well filled with country produce, and wore "a smile that was childlike and bland."

Our City Clerk informs us that there are only thirty-one saloons licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. The report in a morning paper that there were sixty is a mistake.

On our rounds yesterday we dropped in at the car works, but found them all too busy to give us an item. From the talking we heard we judged that an immense order had been received for building cars.

The committee appointed to secure a room for the next meeting of the Workingmen's Institute have procured the hall over B. A. Johnston's new store. The meeting will take place next Friday night.

A surprise party was given at the residence of Mr. B. C. Piles on last Friday evening. It was given in honor of his accomplished daughter, Miss Fannie. There were thirty couple present, and they had a very pleasant time.

A careful footing up of the citizens' fund for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers shows a few dollars over $2,000. This, together with the city's appropriation, the car works and benevolent institutions, will swell the amount to over $6,000.

The employes of the J., M. & I. R. R. are now working by the hour. This is a much better system of keeping the time. Under the old system, if a man was five minutes late, he lost a quarter of a day; now he will only lose an hour.

Henry Carr, the young man who was shot near Bridgeport, in this county, last Saturday, died from the effects of his wounds on Friday afternoon, at his home in Blue Lick. The men who did the shooting are out on bail, but will be rearrested.

Much complaint is made by citizens living on Lower Market street, near Ohio avenue, about the bad conduct of negroes in that locality. It is said that they make night hideous with their quarrels and spats. Can't our City Marshal give this neighborhood his attention?

A small frame house belonging to Wm. G. Frank, on Missouri avenue, below Tenth and Eleventh streets, caught fire between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and the roof was partially destroyed. The flames were extinguished by hand before any alarm of fire was sounded.

The sweetest music to which we have listened for a long time was that made by George G. Fertig and his serenading band, on Friday night. The party serenaded Government Headquarters, and met with a very cordial greeting by those present. The band continued the serenade to a late hour.

The bee-keepers of this county will hold the semi-annual meeting of their County Association at Charlestown, on Saturday, the 4th of November. The subject for consideration at that meeting is, "The Best Method of Wintering Bees." This will probably be the last meeting of the association until next spring.

After the first of November the fare on the branch of the Jeff. road to New Albany will be raised to fifteen cents if paid on the cars, and ten cents if tickets are purchased at the ticket offices. Geo. Jenks, at the corner of New Market and Spring streets, has been appointed agent for the sale of tickets in Jeffersonville.

The following transfers of real estate have been made during the week: John Gray and wife to John Clemmons, north 29 feet of lot 12, block 61, $846 40; Jas. Brinkworth to M. A. Jennings, lot 6 in block 47, $1,250; Wm. Tarbrow to C. R. Applegate, two acres in Illinois grant, $157 55; Thos. J. Stewart to W. E. Sutton, north 137 feet of lot 78, block 5, Benson addition, $2,500. Besides these, there were several private sales made during the week.

The Charlestown Record says: "Mrs. Mary R. Kittle and Miss Georgia C. Edwards, of New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, are heirs to the great Robert Edwards estate. The said estate is located in New York, and amounts to $82,000,000; the said property was granted by King George to Robert Edwards (the great grand-father of the above ladies), and afterwards was leased by said Robert Edwards for 99 years, which has expired but a short time ago, and the property fell back to the heirs. Dr. R. F. Marshall and Rev. J. S. Edwards, of Marshall county, Iowa, are here on business of the said estate."

Criminal Court will convene at Charlestown on the first Monday in November, Judge Dunham presiding. Among the most important cases to be tried is that of Nat. Parker, charged with the killing of Capt. Reily. Able counsel have been engaged on both sides, and the trial promises to be one of the most important and interesting that has taken place in this county for many years. Alexander Dowling, of New Albany; Messrs. Crowe and Jewett, of Lexington, and Hon. C. K. Marsh, prosecutor of the Criminal Court of Clark and Floyd counties, are engaged for the prosecution. Hon. John S. Davis of New Albany; Capt. T. W. Gibson, of Louisville; C. P. Ferguson, of Charlestown, and O. C. Carry, of this city, appear for the defendant.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Capt. Michael Whalen, agent for the new sensational and racy book entitled "State Prison Life," is still meeting with success. The book abounds in the most thrilling narratives of the lives of the convicts in the State prison at Jeffersonville.

D. A. Johnson is now completely settled in his new business house at Chestnut and Wall streets, where he has a general assortment of hardware, tinware, and gas fixtures of the very best quality, and at very cheap rates.

WANTED—PARTNER—With $3,000 to $5,000, in a new flouring-mill, in Jeffersonville, Ind.; or will sell the whole, if desired. Address James Todd, Jeffersonville, Ind.

The report current on the street that Montgomery's property, corner of Maple and Walnut streets, was sold, was premature. He will still offer it for sale a few days, and if not then sold it will be for rent.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES—Just received at Mrs. B. A. McGrath's millinery and fancy store all the latest styles of fall and winter millinery; also a large and beautiful assortment of lace collars, cuffs, neck-ties, &c., &c. Her friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Almost everywhere we see an alarming tendency in the church to coalesce with the world in its haste to be rich, to seek popularity, to engage in its light and airy movements, to substitute outward ceremony for heart-work, to ignore the injunction of the great apostle of the Gentiles.

THE WISCONSIN WASTE.

A Tribune Correspondent's Account of What He Saw and Heard of the Work of the Monster Conflagration.

What a Woman Did.

[New York Tribune Wisconsin Letter.]

Men who were in the turmoil of fire describe it as a chance against double-shotted batteries ranged at either end of the plain—if it so happened, the blast passed by you, and struck the companion by your side. The waves literally ricocheted, and rebounded from the earth upward and downward. Those that remain marvel most at their escape. Frightened birds, hovering far above the tree-tops, were helplessly swirled into the whirling pool. More wonderful than all the rest, perhaps, few families comparatively, so far as can be ascertained, were burned inside the houses; all rushed outward, and death was with them on every hand. A family well-known to the three settlements for gentle neighborliness, were found lifeless fully three-quarters of a mile from home, the husband, wife, and four-year old boy lying on their faces as they had been stricken down, and no perceptible scar was on the dead bodies. Seventeen in one fa...—grandfather, grandmother, sons, and sons of sons—were found on their own farm, lifeless. But why attempt the cold work of recapitulation? What awful satire was it that made life and death confront each other in this frightful time? While 493 souls were rushing out of the world, one puny mortal entered it, and lives now after such a baptism of fire as the world never before witnessed. The mother of this memorable waif, Mrs. Caroline England, did a work that day which exceeds in improbability the wildest fiction. Riding four or five miles on horseback, she reached Peshtego in the closing hours of agony, and with her own brave hands and heroic resolution saved the lives of four of her sister's children; standing five hours in the flood with her unborn babe, whose first wailings were mingled with the muttering flames. The constancy surpassed the self-contained determination of the bravest men. A resolute mother gathering about her a brood of five little ones—the youngest ten days old—threw her dress skirt over their little heads, and seating herself calmly at the foot of a tree, with her back to the severest of the fire, calmly plucked the burning brands from the group at her feet, and outlasted the tempest with every life safe—though one of the little creatures has since died from the burns received. The mother is badly but not fatally injured. Brave in the purpose of saving wife and child, a Mr. Tanner rushed with his little family toward a fancied place of security; the hot dealing current withered the woman, and in a moment scorched the breath from the little one. Disdainful of life, the unhappy father drew his knife, but a merciful limb fell and crushed him into safety and life. Two ghastly wounds attest the fervor of his determination?

To-day Menekaunee is a waste only less impressive than Peshtego, because the awful shadow of death is not in the ruins. There are no fresh-made graves, no piled up pine boxes waiting for new heaps of never-to-be recognized ashes. The property destroyed was of great value and importance. The mills, built by Chicago and New York capital, were the most elaborate and serviceable in the West, and were constructed at great cost. Their value is too well understood, however, to delay their rebuilding, and the work is now in operation. Early Monday morning the fate of Peshtego was told by a sad relic of the town. Throwing aside all heed of their own situation, the villagers poured out en masse to rescue the sufferers. The first reports, though not half as bad as the reality, were not credited; but, thrilled by even a glimpse of the tremendous disaster, all that could find means started over the ghastly roads to succor the starving. That first expedition will be forever memorable in all this region. Men with axes accompanied the teams, and after hours of herculean chopping through the blockaded roads, the rescuers came upon the sandy plain that had once been the most prosperous and thriving village on the Bay shore. A ghastly multitude of half-naked, disfigured men, women and children hovered over the last embers of a pile of coal. Marinette and Menomine were at once turned into hospitals, and those who were too badly wounded to bear transportation elsewhere are still kindly and freely cared for in these hospitable towns. On the west shore the whole series of towns is set in a somber framework of blackness and smoke, the remaining trees swaying like gigantic ebony sentinels on the wide-spread devastation. Back from the water, on all the once pleasant country side, not a fence remains intact, not a shrub, nor anything that marks the presence of civilization—some, perhaps, here and there smoldering house-foundation—not a vestige of the gorgeous autumn foliage, which, cut off before its full time, leaves the woods as bare and desolate as winter. The very boughs are burned to crisp specters of their former graceful lines, and crackle and fall in every breeze that touches them. The massive logs underpinning the causeways and swamp roads, covered thickly with earth, are burned along the whole line.

Two hours from Marinette and the fearful road brought me again to Peshtego. The road winds in at the northeastern corner of the town and runs along the river to the ruins of the company's shops. All was lifeless as before. A sickening odor came upon me from the heaps of putrefying animals that had escaped the flames, but had been struck by the hot blasts. A great mound of new earth, back from the river, marked the burial place of what was thought to be the ashes of seventy people. Further on a group of newmade mounds covered the rough boxes inclosing the remains of the partly-recognized. In very few cases could the corpses be identified with any certainty; even gold trinkets could not be depended upon, as they were melted into little yellow heaps in the sand. So the pine boxes were filled quite full with such ashes as could be identified as human and placed temporarily in the ground. Down in the cellar of the company's building a haggard lad sat idly poking among the ruins. He looked at me in a stony vague way, and pointing to the debris said simply: "Mother is there, and father, too, I guess." His people were Norwegians, and had no relatives in this part of the country, although old settlers in this vicinity. Over the river a rude building for the relief men was being slowly erected under the labors of two or three survivors, who had come back from the hospital. But the grim waste remained as it did the day after the fire. Passing out of the place in the direct track of the tornado, the marks of devastation are intensified beyond human expression. Great trees torn out by the roots, cleft in twain, and splintered into fragments, cumbered the byways and highways on either hand. Southward the desolation grew wilder and more terrific at every step. Melancholy squads were out searching for the bodies of the missing, and the spots where ten or a dozen burned during that dreadful night and day were pointed out. From Peshtego to the "Sugar Bush" the track of destruction varies from 10 to 30 miles in breadth. The telegraph poles are burned, with glass conductors and the wires melted in many places. Massive trees lying across the road have been cut by the first comers, and a passage made to admit a single vehicle. The broken limbs lie along the roadside like vast heaps of charcoal. At intervals are seen the meager relics of burned wagons, with white mounds to represent the horses, and it may be even mortal remains. No destroying army left so fearful a track as these terrific autumn burnings. Even the solidly piled material cut for the railroad building through here lies in ashes, and the watery marshes, stripped of their dark foliage and verdure, lie like lakes of ebony festering in the genial Indian summer sun. Bordering the marshes, giant trees, that have stood the ravages of a century, towering high above the pigmy pines and cedars, are scarred and bare. Fields of late grain are covered with a white film of ashes. The ashes of wheat, corn and buckwheat cover the earth with a malign dew. There is not in a clear stretch of 200 miles enough seed to plant the farms for next year. Roasted potatoes cumber the fields; nothing with life save the carrion crow is seen in all the desolate country side. The farmers, so far as known, escaped with life in the sparser settlements, but are, for the present, without a roof to cover them on their lands, and they remain in places of shelter offered them elsewhere. The wide clearings were their salvation—with open acres stretching out on every hand the fires could not approach so quickly as to surprise them unawares. Few are reported injured along the Bay settlements where communication is comparatively direct and swift. Farther out on the fertile belt covering the banks of these pleasant rivers there is no such thing as telling accurately what the damage has been. It takes days of travel to get to many of these frontier "clearings," and as yet no word has been sent of unusual disaster. It is known that as far up as the Michigan border, and over toward the Mississippi, fires have been raging for weeks past. The awful experiences in this accessible belt inspire unspeakable dread as to what has befallen the people to the north of us. The waste of a season will take the energies of years to replace, and the men who have toiled to make their homes here are thoroughly discouraged from beginning over again the battle of life. The burnt villages, foundries, and manufactories will be immediately rebuilt, because other parts of the country demand their wares, but a thousand farms will never be missed from the vast product of the country. Without abundant aid these rich acres will go back to their primeval condition.

CAN MEN FLY?

How Aerial Voyages May by Made.

Careful observers in Europe and the United States express the conviction that the time is at hand when the first aerial voyage, as distinguished from aerial drifting in balloons, will be accomplished. The reasons for this belief are given with emphasis by a writer in the October number of the Cornhill Magazine, who reviews the progress of aeronautic research, and contends that the existing difficulties are not insuperable. The balloon gives a perfect solution of the problem of securing buoyancy, but all attempts to direct balloons have failed, and must continue to fail. A balloon must be large—many times larger than any machine to which it can be attached. If we take even the case of one man raised by a balloon, and inquire how large the balloon should be, we at once see how disproportioned the size of a balloon must needs be to the bodies of a heavier nature which it is intended to raise. We know that a man can barely float in water, so that he is about equal in weight to an equal volume of water. But a volume of water is more than eight hundred times heavier than an equal volume of air, even at the sea-level, where the air is densest. So that the weight of a man is eight hundred times greater than that of the air he displaces. It follows that if a very light hollow vessel could be made, which should be more than eight hundred times as large as a man, and which could be perfectly exhausted of air without collapsing (a thing wholly impossible), the buoyancy of that vessel would barely enable it to support the weight of a man. But the balloonist is unable to obtain any vessel of this sort. But, says this writer, when we study the flight of birds, we see that velocity of horizontal motion is a point of extreme importance as respects the power of flying. For though there are some birds which seem to rise almost straight from the ground, yet nearly all, and especially the larger and heavier birds, have to acquire a considerable horizontal velocity before they can take long flights. Even many of those birds which seem, when taking flight, to trust rather to the upward and downward motion of their wings than to swift horizontal motion, will be found, when carefully observed, to move their wings up and down in such sort as to secure a rapid forward motion.

Then comes the inquiry whether a smaller extent of supporting surface than has hitherto been deemed necessary may not suffice in the case of a man, and *a fortiori* in the case of a large and powerful flying-machine. This inference is found to accord perfectly with the observations which have been made upon flying creatures of different dimensions. It has been found that the supporting surface of these creatures—whether insects, birds, or bats—by no means varies in proportion to their weight. This is one of the most important results to which the recent inquiries into the problem of flight have led; and we believe that our readers cannot fail to be interested by an account of the relations which have been observed to hold between the weight and the supporting surface of different winged creatures. M. de Lucy, of Paris, made the first actual experiments in this direction in the years 1868 and 1869.

It is further contended that the art of flying, if it is ever attained, will probably be arrived at by means of attempts directed, in the first place, toward rapid passage along *terra firma*. As the trapeze gymnast avails himself of the supporting powers of ropes, so the supporting power of the air may be called into action to aid men in traversing the ground, and our velocipedists may soon be outvied by half-flying pedestrians.

A gymnast of our own day, Mr. Charles Spencer, one of the best teachers of gymnastics in England, has met with even more success, for he has been able to raise himself by the action of wings attached to his arms. The material of which these wings were made was too fragile for actual flight; and Mr. Spencer was prevented from making strong efforts because the wicker-work to which the apparatus was attached, fitting tightly around his body, caused pain, and obstructed his movements. Yet he tells us that, running down a small incline in the open air, and jumping from the ground, he has been able, by the action of the wings, to sustain flight for a distance of 120 feet; and when the apparatus was suspended in the transept of the Crystal Palace, in the spring of 1868, he was able to raise himself, though only to a slight extent, by the action of the wings. It should be remarked, however, that his apparatus seems very little adapted for its purpose, since the wings are attached to the arms in such sort that the weak breast-muscles are chiefly called into play.

The objection founded on the relative weakness of the muscles of man as compared with those of birds, without reference to the question of adaptation, seems at first sight more serious. Although there can be little question that the superior strength of the muscles of the birds have been in general enormously exaggerated, yet such a superiority undoubtedly exists to some degree. This gives the bird a clear advantage over man, insomuch that man can never hope by his unaided exertion to rival the bird in its own elements. It by no means follows, however, that because man may never be able to rival the flight of the eagle or the condor, or the pigeon or the swallow, he must therefore needs be unable to fly at all.

TWEED'S LAST TALK.

A Conversation with the Boss Just Before His Arrest.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 27.]

The rumored contemplated proceedings against Mr. Tweed created a greater stir about the Department of Public Works than it did in any of the other offices. During the day frequent visits were made to Mr. Tweed's office by politicians and strikers, but the great Tammany chieftain was non-committal in his expressions upon the situation, except to his most intimate friends, with whom he canvassed the subject freely, and unreservedly declared his readiness to meet all charges. Among those who were closeted with him for intervals of long or short duration was Hon. Tom Fields, who entered with a woebegone face, and came out smiling like a sunflower after a shower.

Early in the morning, before Mr. Tweed's office had become besieged by the throng, a reporter of this paper, with a view of ascertaining definite information as to the proceedings instituted against Mr. Tweed, visited the Department of Public Works. At that hour there were no persons about the building other than the employes and messengers. One of the latter assured the reporter that Mr. Tweed had not arrived. As he turned away General Tweed was encountered and a card placed in his hand, with the remark that a brief interview with his father was sought.

A few minutes later Mr. Tweed arrived and the reporter was shown into his presence. The "boss" received him with his usual urbanity, and a brief interview followed, the substance of which is given below:

Reporter—How are you, Mr. Tweed? I have called to inquire about those legal proceedings instituted against you.

Mr. Tweed—I see by the papers that some action has been taken, but I know nothing more.

Reporter—Then you have been served with no process?

Mr. Tweed—No sir, not yet; but I suppose something is to be done.

Reporter—May I ask, Mr. Tweed, what form the proceedings are likely to take? It is stated that the complaint will be lodged before a Judge in Albany.

Mr. Tweed—Then the usual course will be an order of arrest, made by the Judge there, who will fix the amount of bail. The order will be forwarded to the sheriff of this county by the sheriff of Albany county, and our sheriff here will accept the bail called for by the order. Such, I presume, will be the course. At least that is the practice.

Reporter—Mr. Tweed, it is said that Woodward has decamped. Do you know anything of his movements?

Mr. Tweed—No, sir. I see it is so stated, but I know nothing of it. I do not wish to talk of these complications. I have said so much. I am, in fact, tired of talking, and my counsel advises me to await the course of events.

Reporter—The situation this morning looks gloomy, Mr. Tweed.

Mr. Tweed—Yes, the exhibit does look bad, very bad—(a pause, the great Tammany chieftain looking the interviewer square in the eyes)—but, sir, I have not received a cent of that county money. The charges are produced for political effect, and I await the issue confident that I can show a clear record. It is strange that a man cannot have borrowed money returned to him without being placed in this position.

Reporter—Perhaps, Mr. Tweed, I had better see your counsel?

Mr. Tweed—That is useless. They know less of what is to be done than I do. The day may bring forth something, and if you will call later I will cheerfully give you anything I may have ascertained in the meantime.

This terminated the interview, and the reporter withdrew. Mr. Tweed's appearance showed that the notoriety he has achieved is having its effect upon him, and, while courteous as formerly in his address, the careful observer could not fail to see that he keenly feels the obloquy that has been heaped upon him.

In the afternoon a second visit was paid to Mr. Tweed, who was seated alone in his office. On this occasion Mr. Tweed was in one of his happiest moods, and the cloud that in the morning rested upon his visage had entirely disappeared and left no tell-tale trace behind.

Reporter—Well, Mr. Tweed, have you heard anything further?

Mr. Tweed—Nothing, but I am ready.

Here the reporter called his attention to an editorial in an evening paper, in which it was said that Mr. Tweed had advanced money to friends on condition that it was to be refunded when they drew their pay from the city, and that this accounts for certain sums placed to his credit in the Broadway bank.

Mr. Tweed—That may be so, but I had nothing to do with this publication.

Reporter—Can I state that such is the case?

Mr. Tweed—Not by my authority. I leave the matter in the hands of my counsel, and wish to make no statement for publication.

Reporter—Well, sir, I have been over to the Sheriff's office, and no order for your arrest has been received. If it comes at a later hour to-night Mr. Brennan, I hope, will not take advantage of the circumstances to annoy you to-day.

Mr. Tweed (smiling)—No, I guess not; I am not going to run away, you may depend upon that.

The reporter arose to take his leave, when, with a knowing smile, Big Six remarked:

And I can say that I will not be arrested to-day, although I am ready to respond.

What Kept the New York Papers Quiet.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The report of the sub-Committee on Printing and Advertising has been presented to the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and Citizens, and will to-morrow be printed in all the papers. It shows that the city frauds have long been winked at by many influential papers, who condoned the offense against law and honesty as long as they shared the booty. In 1869-70, and up to September 16, 1871, the Herald received $34,105, the Tribune $19,212, the Times $34,093, the Sun $64,707, the Star $247,648, the World $94,309, the Commercial Advertiser $78,177, the Post $20,455, the Democrat (Pomeroy's paper) $178,905, the Sunday Mercury $123,798, and so on. All the trumpery little sheets that have been in existence during the period named appear in the list for sums varying from seven to ten thousand, while many papers which have no circulation to speak of, are down for from two to fifteen thousand dollars each. The total for advertising was $5,259,353. In 1859 and 1860 this item cost the city and county only $480,453. These figures include both city and county, the increase in the expenses for advertising the county business having been 3,700 per cent. in ten years.

Prison Newspapers.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: Considerable attention has recently been directed to the proposition of Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., in reference to the establishment of a newspaper for the express use of convicts. Jails and penitentiaries, as far as practicable, prevent the use of daily newspapers by their inmates in order that the records of crime may not be easily accessible. Mr. Chandler, it is asserted, with unconscious satire, argues that crimes are too much made the staple topic in daily newspapers to render them fit for use in jails as reformatory institutions, while the religious press is apt to be irritating and offensive, instead of inculcating the principles of pure morality. It is also stated that only in the large and best managed institutions is there any provision of books and papers for convicts, and that in these the selection too often repels instead of alluring the prisoner.

The Equinoctial Storm.

Professor E. Loomis, of Yale College, twenty years ago reported, after a thorough examination of the meteorological records of London and the United States, against the common belief in the occurrence of a storm at the time of the autumnal equinox. The London series extended from 1744 to 1843. His conclusion was as follows: "From all these observations, I infer that the popular notion of an unusual fall of rain either in Old England or in New England about the time of the autumnal equinox is wholly unfounded, and is akin to those superstitions which make some particular day "observation day," for the entire month, or make the fall of rain dependent on the annual meeting of the Quakers." Mr. W. C. Redfield, the distinguished meteorologist, also records that there is nothing in the traditional notion of a special connection between the equinox and the storms of that period.

AN INDIANA HANGING.

Jerome Brooks Dies Game—His Mother Present—A Mean Sheriff.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

DELPHI, IND., Oct. 27.—On the 30th of April last, Jerome Brooks and Charles Carr murdered A. W. Slater in his grocery, at Logansport. They were arrested the next day on suspicion, confessed the deed, and were brought here for trial. Brooks was sentenced to be hung, and Carr to imprisonment for life. In their confession they state that the plan for murdering Slater had been made some time before being executed; that on the night of the murder they went to his grocery about 9:30 o'clock. Brooks entered the store with a tin pail, asked Slater for some molasses, and, while stooping over to draw it, he (Brooks) drew forth a club, struck Slater on the head with it, felling him to the floor. He then called to Carr, who was on the outside watching, and they together rifled Slater's pockets and the money drawer, securing in all about $150.

Their trial commenced August 17th, in the Carroll county Circuit Court, on change of venue, and after several days spent in taking testimony and making arguments pro and con, the jury, taking a short time for deliberation, returned verdicts as above. Brooks was tried first, and a motion for a new trial was overruled, and he was accordingly sentenced, but through the intercession of parties interested was reprieved until to-day. All effort was made to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, the same as his accomplice, but Governor Baker replied that he could not interfere in the matter, and that the execution would have to take place. Carr entered into his life-term sentence immediately after his trial.

During all of yesterday there was a constant flow of lady visitors upon the doomed man, upward of two hundred calling on him. He entertained them in his usually frank and apparently disinterested manner as to the cause of the visits, and was from all outward appearance the one least concerned about his terrible fate. One of his lady visitors on parting with him, affectionately kissed his hand. His appearance, although a young man of twenty-three, is that of a mere boy. His feet and hands are almost feminine, with an expression of countenance anything but that of one whom we would suspect as a murderer, and his deportment was that of a well-bred gentleman.

Being asked yesterday as to how he felt, he replied in an indifferent manner, "Loose and careless." His only regret was that Carr would not swing with him, as he was the prime mover in the murder. Last night he slept but little, and rolled around in his bunk nearly all night. He was up early this morning, dressed himself with care, ate heartily, and was then ready for his execution.

At 9:30 he was brought from his cell and, accompanied by the sheriff, his spiritual adviser, and a small guard, was conducted to the scaffold in an inclosure adjoining the court-house. He ascended the scaffold without assistance.

After the reading of the death warrant, and going through the usual preliminaries, he was asked if he had anything to say, to which he replied, in a clear voice: "No, sir; I am ready." He then shook hands with all present, and placed himself in position on the trap-door, and with his own hands placed the noose around his neck, saying: "My blood shall be on no other hands than my own."

He was then pinioned, prayer was offered, the black cap drawn over his face, and at 10:43 the trap was sprung, and the body was left dangling in the air.

At 10:57 he was cut down, the remains placed in a coffin and given to his friends, who conveyed it to Logansport for burial.

His mother witnessed the execution, and was very much affected by the scene.

For some unexplainable reason, Sheriff J. K. Fry seemed to be entirely ignorant of the duties of reporters, and appeared to consider them in the light of an organized conspiracy to rescue the prisoner from custody. He therefore refused admission to all representatives of the press, except two or three out of twelve or fifteen present.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

When the execution was all over, and the corpse put in the sheriff's office under guard, the execution pen was thrown open to the inspection of the curious, who were allowed to come into the court-house yard in double file through bristling rows of the rawest sort of bayonets. Three or four gentlemen constituted themselves exhibitors of the instrument of death, and for two hours the ears of the mother of the murderer, who was removed from the din only by a window, were assaulted with remarks like this: "Here gentlemen, right here, you can see how it worked. The prisoner stood just here in an erect position; the rope was stretched from that beam there. The Sheriff kicked the prop, and the trap fell—" "Pass right along, gentlemen, so all can see. Here—you fellow—you have been here twice. Get out, and let others see!" "Ladies, just there you can see how nicely it worked. The Sheriff kicked this prop, and the man fell—that way!" "Don't be in a hurry, people; we will let you all see just how it was done," etc., etc.

Rumors had prevailed on the streets that an attempt at a rescue would be made by some of Brooks' friends; also that the town of Delphi would be burned to the ground if the execution was proceeded with. These threats came to the ears of the Mayor, and resulted in the issuance of a proclamation the like of which history fails to produce. It is to be regretted that lack of space compels the omission of this curious document.

MEDLICOTT.

Scenes in the Court-room When the Jury Returned.

[Special to the St. Louis Times.]

GARNETT, KANSAS, Oct. 26.—The jury in the Medlicott case retired last evening about 9 o'clock, and at opening of court this morning had not agreed upon a verdict. This led to a general belief that they could not agree. As time wore on and no indications were given of a settlement of their differences, this belief was strengthened, and some went so far as to wager money upon such a result. All day long crowds lingered about the court-room, anxiously

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Medlicott was in a feverish excitement, and expressed a hope that no agreement would be arrived at, glad enough to get off with that. He protested in the strongest terms his innocence, and accused Johnson of falsely swearing his life away, for the purpose of securing his own release from jail on the charge of robbery.

MRS. RUTH

visited the court-room several times during the day, manifesting an unusual interest in the result.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, news was received that the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and in a few seconds the court was packed. Amid the greatest possible excitement, the jury entered the room and took their seats silently in the jury-box. A glance at their determined and solemn countenances at once convinced the spectators that Medlicott's

WORST FEARS WERE REALIZED.

The judge solemnly asked: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" to which the foreman responded, "We have;" and the clerk, amid a deathlike quiet, read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment." As

THE DEATH-KNELL

was sounded upon Mendicott's ears, for the first time during the ten days' trial he broke down and gave way to his feelings. The entire populace seemed to be impressed with the awful solemnity of the scene, and no outward demonstrations were manifested.

The council for defendant gave notice of filing a motion for a new trial, and the judge deferred sentence for the present.

[St. Louis Republican Telegram.]

At 8:40 A. M., the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Dr. Medlicott.

When they were polled one of the jurors said his verdict was in the second degree, but consented to the first degree.

During the eleven and a half hours that the jury were out, there was considerable disagreement among them. It is reported that, at first, they stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

The prisoner is very cheerful, and professedly confident of eventual liberation. Public opinion in Garnett is now very hostile to him.

Insolent Insurance Men.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

It is not entirely fair to condemn the conduct of home insurance companies only, and let a number of foreign companies, equally blameable, go uncensured. Since the first lying telegrams about paying "every dollar of our losses" were published there has been quite a reaction in all the foreign companies, until it has become difficult for a policy-holder to get civil treatment, to say nothing of money, from those who a few weeks ago were dogging him to death for his patronage. It is true that the home companies have turned out very badly, but where they refuse to pay it is because they have nothing to pay with. Many of the richest of the foreign companies are the most insolent, and the least disposed to approach a money settlement, at least until they have cheated the policy-holder, through an "adjuster," out of half what belongs to him. The interest in this matter extends far beyond Chicago. It extends to every man in every other city who has anything to insure, or who ever expects to be in the power of these corporations. We hope the newspapers of other cities will carefully watch the progress of this insurance business and keep their patrons posted.

Open Windows at Night.

The following, on "open windows at night," is from Hall's Journal of Health: "Very much has been written on this subject, and written unwisely; the facts are that whoever sleeps uncomfortably cool will get sick. To hoist the window sky-high when the mercury is at zero is an absurdity. The colder a sleeping room is the more unhealthy does it become, because cold condenses the carbonic acid formed by the breathing of the sleeper. It settles near the floor, and is re-breathed, and if in a very condensed form he will die before morning. Hence we must be governed by circumstances; the first thing is, you must be comfortably warm during sleep, otherwise you are not refreshed, and inflammation of the lungs may be engendered, and life destroyed within a few days. An open door and an open fire-place are sufficient for ordinary purposes in cold weather.

"When outer windows are opened, it is well to have them down at the top two or three inches, and up at the bottom for the same space, in miasmic localities; and these are along water-courses, beside mill-ponds, marshes, bivouacs, river-bottoms, flat-lands, and the like. It is the most important from the first of August until several severe frosts have been noticed, to sleep with all external doors and windows closed, because the cool air of sunset causes the condensation of the poisonous emanations which were caused by the heat of noonday sun to rise far above the earth; this condensation makes the air "heavy" by the great solidification of the emanations by cold; these resting on the surface of the earth in the more concentrated and malignant form, they are breathed into the lungs and swallowed into the stomach, corrupting and poisoning the blood with great rapidity. By daylight these condensations are made so compact by the protracted coolness of the night that they are too near the surface of the earth to be breathed into the system; but as the sun begins to ascend, these heavy condensations begin to rise to the height of several feet above the ground, and are freely taken into the system by every breath and swallow; hence the hours of sunrise and sunset are the most unhealthy hours of the twenty-four in the localities named; and noontide, when the sun is the hottest, is the most healthy portion of the day, because the miasma is so rarified that it ascends rapidly to the upper regions. The general lessons are: First, avoid exposure to the outdoor air in miasmatic localities for the hours including sunrise and sunset. Second, have a blazing fire on the hearth of the family room at those hours, to rarify and send the miasma upward. Third, take breakfast before going out of doors in the morning, and take tea before sundown; then being out after night is not injurious."

The New Wonder Land.

A letter has been received by Prof. Henry, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which gives a graphic account of the marvelous Yellowstone region. The writer is Mr. Elliott, the artist, who went with the Hayden Exploring Expedition. The accounts of the Yellowstone country hitherto received, even when brought by authorities so respectable as Lieutenant Doane, have been so extraordinary that confirmatory testimony has been anxiously looked for. Even now, and with every respect for the new witness, part of whose evidence we shall quote, the official narrative of the Hayden Expedition must be deemed needful before we can altogether accept stories of wonder hardly short of fairy tales in the astounding phenomena they describe.

What is known as the "Great Canon" is depicted by Mr. Elliott in a way fully attesting previous statements. It is a huge basaltic fissure, or rent in the earth, beginning at Tower creek, and ending at the foot of the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone. Hence, it is twenty-five or thirty miles long. The canon varies from one to two thousand feet in depth, and along its bottom the river whirls with immense velocity, appearing from above "now a blue and now a snowy ribbon." The attrition of the stream for countless ages has worn the sides of the chasm into strange shapes of "towers, points and pinnacles," and these are "gaily painted by the waters of the numberless warm and hot springs which ooze out from the fissures in a variety of tints and tones, dazzling white, intense red, purple, saffron yellow, &c., and fairly bewildering the eye, at first, by their singularity and grandeur." The canon is moreover fringed in some places with rows of basaltic pillars, quite regular in form, from twenty to thirty feet high; and standing, without crack or flaw, in regular tiers one above the other.

The Great Falls are more imposing still. They are "a broad, evenly deep sheet of clear ice water, leaping down at one bound four hundred and fifty feet." Unbroken by any point or division, they rush over the ledge a vast curtain, as of swift, foaming lace. These are the Lower Falls, the upper being just the hight of Niagara, or one hundred and fifty feet, and but a half a mile distant from the other. Thus, within that short space, the stream makes a descent of six hundred feet. Not far away is the lovely Yellowstone Lake, which has a shore line of nearly a hundred and sixty miles, and a depth, in some places, of four hundred feet. The water of the lake is icy cold, and it is frequently "thick and green with millions of algæ." It is well stocked, like the river, with trout, some of great size, and it contains other finny monsters, the like of which are unknown elsewhere. But the chief marvel of this section would seem to be the "Geysers of the Firehole Basin." These are at the head-waters of the Madison, and in magnitude and extent of area reduce the famous boiling springs of Iceland to complete insignificance. Mr. Elliott writes:

"I have stood by a crater, and I have seen a column of hot (boiling) water, six feet in diameter, ascend with a single bound, vertically, to a hight of two hundred feet—pause there for an instant, and falls to its silicified basin in a thousand watery streams, and a million prismatic drops. This was repeated ten or fifteen minutes, then all would be quiet; the water of the cistern became as still as that of a mill-pond, and apparently as inactive. This geyser, which is one of many, we named the Grand. It plays at irregular intervals of twenty-four or thirty hours, for from ten to twenty minutes. Another, named by Doane 'Old Faithful,' plays at intervals of only an hour apart, throwing up an immense steady column to an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet."

There are fifty geysers and over 1,000 boiling springs, according to this authority, within fifty miles of each other, and it is evident that these objects must rank as among the most remarkable physical wonders of nature.

These, however, are but a portion of the strange sights to be seen in the Yellowstone Valley. By way of still further enforcing their memory of the expedition, the party were favored, not long since, with an earthquake, the character of which is verified by several witnesses who, at the time of the shock, were fifteen miles apart. We have heard enough now to be satisfied that the reigon in question must be among the most wonderful of this wonderful central continent of ours, and to suspect that it deserves, in this wise, absolute pre-eminence.

The Moral Effect of Boots.

The influence of boots upon the mind is very different from that of any other garment. A man may have a shocking bad hat, but he forgets it; his coat may be threadbare, but his mind is not directed towards it; but we defy a man to stand upright in a pair of blouches with worn-down heels, and we believe that it is just as difficult to feel morally upright in them. A sense of meanness possesses him; he feels that everybody is noticing them. He can not look people straight in the face and feel upon the square with them. He feels the weakness of his foundation, and he mistrusts the character of the superstructure that they support, however imposing in other respects. A man shabby in the boots sometimes flatters himself that he carries off attention from them by the use of a splendid necktie; but this is a delusion and a snare. The boots are the key of the position, and we feel sure that no man ought to undertake any serious matter unless he stands up in a good, sound pair of boots.

A celebrated physiologist has said that if human actions could be searched into, it would be found that the intestines of one man often influence the destinies of others. Doubtless this is a profound remark, but it applies to upper and neither soles as well as digestion. By way of argument, imagine the final charge of the Guards at Waterloo made in bad boots. It would have been all very well for the great Duke to have said, "Up, Guards, and at 'em," but could they have got at them? And if they had failed, and had lost Waterloo, what next, and next? But bandinage apart, no one will feel inclined, we suppose, to deny the influence of the mind upon the body, and *vice versa*. When boots are hopelessly gone, shame seems to have departed also. What terrible bad boots we see on crossing-sweepers following their profession. But these are put on sometimes to excite pity. We feel this, and the effect is lost u... us. But is there a more piteous sight ...an a poor beggar with a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other? A man brought to this point of degradation must be demoralized beyond the hope of recovery. With woman the moral influence of bad boots is not so great as with men, for the reason that they contrive not to show them; but the physical influence is far more serious. The writer, speaking from a long experience in the practice of a dispensary, where the poor mainly apply, can safely say that not a tithe of this class possess sound boots. Hidden under the petticoats, they are allowed to wear sometimes until the feet are just upon the ground, and the wearer's stockings are from morning to night, in wet weather, in a state of slop.

This may be a minor evil, but it is just the one that causes half the disease among poor women, whose constitutions render them far less able to bear exposure of this kind than the other sex. There are clubs and benefit societies of all kinds, but we can not fancy an institution that would do more immediate and lasting good than a Good Boots Club, for the benefit of women. We may ascend higher in the social scale, and find the same evil pervading. Many poor governesses and servants are shockingly shod. It is just the weak point in their dress which they can hide, and they invariably do it, whereas it lies at the foundation of their health and that of their children, and it should claim their first attention. We laugh at the clattering wooden sabott of the French and German working classes; but, in comparison with the flimsy, ill-made foot-coverings our own poor indulge in, they are more healthy and lasting; but fashion, even with the very poor, is far more powerful, we fear, than considerations of health or service.

We have said enough to show that bad boots may be considered one of those social evils of the day worth recognition. It was the wish of one of the best French kings that every poor man should have a fowl in his pot. If wishes had the power of fulfilling themselves it would be a good wish that every poor woman had a sound pair of boots to her feet. If that were the case there would be far less disease, and half the dispensary doors in the town would be closed.

THE NEW WONDER.

Faithful Description of a Machine that Speaks in English, French and German.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

When Maelzel's automaton chess-player was brought here from Europe, many years ago, it created a profound impression, and it was a long time after its first exhibition the discovery was made that within the maze of wheels, and wires, and levers a confederate was snugly ensconced who moved the pieces. Now another German, Professor Faber, has, after years of close application, perfected a machine far more wonderful and complicated than Maelzel's automaton, and brought it to the New World to astonish the natives, which it certainly is bound to do. Though rubber-tongued and wire-nerved, with a bellows for lungs and an iron tube for a windpipe it speaks distinctly, though very deliberately, any word or combination of words. To-night, at the Jefferson Medical College, it is to be exhibited, and it will be the subject of an erudite lecture by Professor J. Solis Coben.

To describe it faithfully, a reporter of The Evening Telegraph was sent to "interview" both it and its owner, Professor Faber. Its appearance can be conceived from this brief account. The machine consists of a gilded table, highly ornamented, beneath which appears a bellows, and a lever to put it in motion. Upon the top a lifeless face, with clammy eyes, stares upon you, and behind which is arranged a mass of wires, strings, delicate wooden levers, rubber tubes and pipes, which make up the speaking apparatus. By a compression of the bellows the air is forced through a narrow aperture into an iron windpipe, and thence into an artificial glottis, from which it passes through a vent representing the human mouth, with movable jaws and a rubber tongue. There are fourteen levers, which give each a distinct utterance, and when moved in concert they produce the sound of any desired syllable. A separate lever causes a peal of laughter, which would be natural enough except for a slight grating noise. Now, by a skillful manipulation of the levers, the machine speaks quite distinctly any sentence, the only noticeable deficiency in smoothness being whenever a final "d" or "t" occurs. A small piano-forte arrangement simplifies the use of the keys, and it is presided over by Madame Faber. Here is a specimen of its ability to speak: "I—can—talk—as—well—as—anybothy—buth—you—musth—make—al-lowances—for—I'm—a—machine." This is the only talking machine ever perfected, and it is a marvel of mechanical skill. Prof. Faber says that he was seven years in endeavoring to put in the sound of "I," and at length succeeded beyond his hopes.

Phantom Armies.

A folio of Apparitions and Wonders, preserved in the British Museum, records that, at Durham, on the 27th of September, 1703, when the evening sky was serene and full of stars, a strange and prodigious light spread over its northwestern quarter, as if the sun itself was shining; then came streamers which turned to armed men ranked on horseback. J. Edmonson, the writer of the broadsheet, adds: "It was thought they would see the apparition better in Scotland, because it appeared a great way north; the same," he continues gravely, "was seen in the latter end of March, 1704," and the battle of Hochstadt followed it. This must refer to the second battle fought there, which was called Blenheim, when Marshal Tallard was defeated and taken prisoner by Marlborough. But this wonderful light which turned to armed men at Durham was outdone by a marvel at Churchill, Oxfordshire where (in the same collection) we find that, on the 9th of January, 1704, four suns were all visible in the air at once, "sent for signs unto mankind," adds the publisher, Mr. Tookey, of St. Christopher's Court, "and having their signification of the Lord, like the handwriting unto his servant Daniel."

In 1844 a man named D. Stricket, when servant to Mr. Lancaster, of Blakehills, saw, one evening about 7 o'clock, a troop of horse riding leisurely along Souter Fell in Cumberland. They were in close ranks, and ere long quickened their pace. As this man had been sharply ridiculed as the solitary beholder of a solitary horseman in the same place in the preceding year, he watched these strange troopers for sometime ere he summoned his master from the house to look too. But ere Stricket spoke of what was to be seen, "Mr. Lancaster discovered the aerial troopers," whose appearance was as plainly visible to him as to his servant. "These visionary horsemen seemed to come from the lower part of Souter Fell, and became visible at a place named Knott; they moved in successive troops, or squadrons, along the side of the Fell till they came opposite to Blakehills, where they went over the mountain. They thus described a kind of curvilinear path, their first and last appearances being bounded by the mountains." They were two hours in sight; and "this phenomenon was seen by every person (twenty-six in number) in every cottage within the distance of a mile," according to the statement attested before a magistrate by Lancaster and Stricket, on the 21st of July, 1745.

During the middle of the last century, a toll-gate keeper in Perthshire affirmed on oath, before certain justices of the peace, that an entire regiment passed through his toll-gate at midnight; but as no such force had left any town in the neighborhood or arrived at any other, or, in fact, were ever seen anywhere but at his particular turnpike, the whole story was naturally treated as a delusion; though the Highlanders sought in some way to connect the vision with the unquiet spirits of those who fought at Culloden, for there, the peasantry aver, that "in the soft twilight of the summer evening, solitary wayfarers, when passing near the burial mounds, have suddenly found themselves amid the smoke and hurly-burly of a battle and would recognize the various clans engaged by their tartans and badges. On these occasions a certain Laird of Culduthil was always seen amid the fray on a white horse, and the people believe that once again a great battle will be fought there by the clans; but, with whom, or about what, no seer has ventured to predict."

Shadowy figures of armed men were seen in Stockton Forest, Yorkshire, prior to the war with France, as the Leeds Mercury and local prints record; and so late as 1812 much curiosity and no small ridicule were excited by the alleged appearance of a phantom army in the vicinity of hard-working, prosaic Leeds, and all the newspapers and magazines of the time show how much the story amused the skeptical and occupied the attention of the scientific.

GEMS OF POETRY.

The Coming Time.

When men forget their love of gold,
And love their honor more;
When truth is only current coin,
And counted o'er and o'er;
When men love freedom for its sake—
For all as well as one—
And, for the greatest good, their work,
From day to day, is done;
When men throw self aside and live
For some just purpose high,
Then will the glorious era come
When none shall fear to die.

A Winter Night.

It is a winter night,
And the stilly earth is white
With the blowing of the lilies of the snow!
Once it was as red
With the roses summer shed,
But the roses fled with summer long ago!

We sang a merry tune
In the jolly days of June,
And we danced adown the garden in the light;
Now December's come,
And our hearts are dark and dumb,
As we huddle o'er the embers here to-night!

Purified.

Already in the hearts of sires remote
In their rude isle, the spell ordains the germ
Of what shall be a name of wonder wrought
From that fell feat which glory gives the worm,
When Rome's dark bird shall shade, with thunder-wings,
Calm brows that brood the doom of breathless kings.
Already, tho' the sad, unheeded eyes
Of bards alone foresee and none believe,
The lightning, hoarded from the farthest skies,
Into the mesh the war destroyers weave,
When o'er our moats shall graze a stranger's fold,
And the new Tarshish rots as rots the old.

[Bulwer.

Transitions.

And thus proceeds the mode of human life
From mystery to mystery again;
From God to God through grandeur, grief and strife,
A hurried plunge into the dark inane
Whence had we lately sprung. And is't forever?
Ah! sense is blind beyond the gaping clay,
And all the eyes of faith can see it never.
We know the bright haired sun will bring the day,
Like glorious book of silent prophecy;
Majestic night assumes her starry throne;
The wondrous seasons come and go; but we
Die, and to mortal ken forever gone,
Who shall pry further? who shall kindle light
In the dread bosom of the infinite?

Morning.

Like lover, with soft, noiseless feet,
Speechless and sweet,
She enters at my chamber door;
I see her and ask nothing more,
She is so sweet, so sweet.

No promise unto me she makes,
No promise takes;
But beckons; I rise up in haste;
My heart leaps panting with foretaste
Of what it overtakes.

By sunlight I can see the shine
Of things divine
Within her arms; I see her wings,
I hear how, as she soars, she sings,
In words and tones divine.

Two Accusations.

A cross stands black against the last pale glow
Of that dread day that twice was veiled in night;
The form that quivered there when noon was high
Rests low amidst the shreds and spices now,
And reverent hands have wiped that thorn-crowned brow;
But where it bowed at noon, death-dewed and white,
The Roman's accusation meets my sight,
Earth's homage rendered in her own despite,
Proclaiming in those tongues thy right divine!
Yet as I gaze my heart discovers there
Another accusation black and clear;
These are the crimes that slew thee! They are mine.
But it is torn and blotted with thy blood;
No more a sentence, but a pardon sealed by God.

Despair and Hope.

Into a cavern dim and damp
Crept we on the creeping tide;
Shapeless creatures rose and sank,
Dripped with damp the ceiling wide.
Darker, chiller hung the air;
Scarcely I the prow could see;
But I, through the shadow there,
Felt the skull still grin at me.
Out of the cavern's thither side
Into a mellow, morn-like glow,
Streams the ripple-curving tide;
Sounds of music sweeter grow;
Odorous, incense, softened air,
Melodies so faint and fair,
Thrill me through with life and love;
And all suddenly from the prow,
Where had seemed the skull just now,
Flutters to my breast the dove.—[Sill.

Storm Indicators.

A. Von Humboldt was the first to direct attention to the delicate uniformly-broken groups of clouds and cloud striæ, and to describe them under the name of polar-bands. Over Northwest Germany polar bands extend from south to north and also from south-southeast to north-northwest, then change slowly into the position from south-southwest to north-northeast, and not unfrequently the vanishing points move still further to the east and west points. To the author of the "Cosmos" no relation seemed likely between the polar bands and the upper currents of air. He says: "And I cannot ascribe the progress (of these vanishing points) to the change in the current in the highest regions of the atmosphere."

When such polar bands appear over Europe the telegraphic weather reports at present make it possible to compare the simultaneous condition of the atmosphere over the whole of Europe. By this comparison I have found that an area of storm, even if still far distant, is simultaneously present in all cases where decided polar bands and their vanishing points in the horizon are shown. The polar bands are present then on the extreme limits of the storm area, and have a tangential direction to its limiting line. Whilst the weather is still quiet and beautiful in the lower regions of the atmospheric ocean, the polar bands already indicate the currents of air in the higher strata. The gradual change to eastward of the vanishing points of the bands pointing north and south is the consequence of the progress of the center of the storm. When the latter moves from the west over the Atlantic ocean (toward Holland) the polar bands have direction from south to north at the first approach of the storm area; if the center of the storm and the bands themselves advance toward the northeast, then also the apparent direction of the latter alters in a corresponding manner, and since they are at right angles to a line drawn toward the storm center, they show to the observer the direction in which such a storm area lies, though in many cases five hundred to a thousand miles distant, as that in which it progresses. If the storm area does not pass to one side of the observer, but the center approaches him more or less directly, then always twenty-four to thirty-six hours elapse before the arrival of the storm. The storms thus announce themselves telegraphically by means of the polar bands. The remaining uncertainty with respect to their paths which may still prevail is removed in the customary manner by the barometric observations. With the fine cirrus filaments, when these appear isolated, the polar bands form on the celestial hemisphere a configuration similar to that of the marks and stripes on the surface of a melon, and they always converge toward the opposite points in the horizon.—[From "Der Sturmwarner," Emden, 1870.

☞ A Nebraska man has invented a powerful, double-acting salve, which shows powers never before exhibited by salves of any kind. The inventor accidentally cut off the tail of a tame wolf, and immediately applying some of the salve to the stump, a new tail grew out. Then picking up the old tail, he applied some of the salve to the raw end of that, and a wolf grew out; but he was a wild wolf and had to be shot.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

In this world or any other, the same place cannot be the same place to the sinner as to the saint.—[Chapin.

Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections are only to be fixed by those that are real.—[De Moy.

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross was in our composition.

In the economy of the world, said the Scotch geologist, Hutton, I can find no traces of a beginning, no prospect of an end.

Let prudence always attend your pleasures; it is the way to enjoy the sweets of them, and not be afraid of the consequences.

Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, said that the most universal possession was hope, for they have it who have nothing else.

When mothers denounce the tyranny of the family relation, and proclaim that its yoke must be thrown off, then home life will pass into a tradition.—[Revolution.

That which is good to be done cannot be done too soon; and if it is neglected to be done early, it will frequently happen that it will not be done at all.—[Bishop Mant.

Many have been ruined by their fortunes; many have escaped ruin by the want of fortune. To obtain it, the great have become little and the little great.—[Zimmerman.

Nothing but what arises from the heart goes to the heart; and the verse that never quickens a pulse in the bosom of the poet, never awakened a throb in that of his reader.

The chief secret of comfort lies not in suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let out on long leases.

Of all the diversions of life, there is none so proper to fill up its empty spaces as the reading of useful and entertaining authors; and with that the conversation of a well-chosen friend.—[Spectator.

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.

It is very true that precepts are useful, but practice and imitation go far beyond them; hence the importance of watching early habits, that they may be free from whatever is objectionable.—[William Knighton.

Esteem a habit of benignity greatly preferable to munificence; the former is peculiar to great and distinguished persons, the latter belongs to the flatterers of the people, who court the applause of the inconstant vulgar.—[Antonius.

The mind is more thoroughly under human control than we sometimes realize. We may train it to appreciation of the pure and beautiful, if we will. Thought will bend to determination, as child to parent, in proportion to the labor bestowed for that end.

The willow that bends to the tempest, often escapes better than the oak which resists it, and so, in great calamities, it sometimes happens that light and frivolous spirits recover their elasticity and presence of mind sooner than those of a loftier character.—[Walter Scott.

There are many fruits which never turn sweet until the frost has lain upon them. There are many nuts that never fall from the bough of the tree of life till the frost has opened and ripened them. And there are many elements of life that never grow sweet and beautiful until sorrow touches them.

The fruits of the earth do not more obviously require labor and cultivation to prepare them for our use and subsistence, than our faculties demand instruction and regulation in order to qualify us to become upright and valuable members of society, useful to others or happy in ourselves.—[Barrow.

Life consists not of a series of illustrious actions or elegant enjoyments. The greatest part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in the removal of small inconveniences, in the procurement of petty pleasures, and we are well or ill at ease as the main stream of life glides on smoothly, or is ruffled by small obstacles or frequent interruptions.—[Johnson.

Early responsibility is almost equivalent to early sobriety. If a stick of timber, standing upright, wavers, lay a beam upon it, and put a weight on that, and see how stiff the stick becomes. And if young men waver and vacillate, put responsibility upon them, and how it straightens them up; what power it gives them; how it holds all that is bad in them in restraint; how quietly it develops and puts forward all that is good in them.

Most marvelous and enviable is that fecundity of fancy which can adorn whatever it touches, which can invest naked fact and dry reasoning with unlooked-for beauty, make flowers bloom even in the brow of a precipice, and when nothing better can be had, can turn the very substance of the rock itself into moss and lichens. This faculty is incomparably the most important for the vivid and attractive exhibition of truth to the minds of men.—[Fuller.

How pathetic Thackeray is. His musings on death, particularly, always touch me. How he constantly veers to the thought that, busy and absorbed and self-important as we are, there will come some morning or night come when it will be nothing at all to us, how the sun rises or sets; or what happens in all the great world, and when the little gaps we leave will fill right up like rifts in the sea; when all that will be remembered of us by those who remember us at all, will be whether we were merciful and unselfish and loving, or the reverse.—[A. D. Richardson.

Everybody knows Plato's theory about marriage. He assumed that men and women were hemispheres, so to speak, of an original sphere; that ill-sorted marriages were the result of the wrong hemispheres getting together; that, if the true halves met, the man became complete, and the consequence was the 'happy-ever-after' of childhood's stories. We agree with the first of philosophers to a considerable extent. We hold that for every man there is one woman somewhere in the world, and for every woman one man. They seldom meet in time. If they did, what would become of the sensation novelists?

A philosopher should aim solely at truth, and should refuse to estimate the practical tendency of his speculations. If they are true, let them stand; if they are false, let them fall. But whether agreeable or disagreeable, consoling or disheartening, safe or mischievous, is a question not for philosophers but for practical men. Every new truth which has ever been propounded has for a time caused mischief; it has produced discomfort and often unhappiness—sometimes by disturbing social or religious arrangements, and sometimes merely by the disruption of old and cherished associations of thought.—[Buckle.

To heroism and holiness,
How hard it is for man to soar,
But how much harder to be less
Than what his mistress takes him for.
He does with ease what do he must
Or lose her, and there's naught debarred
From him who's called to meet her trust,
And credit her desired regard.
Ah, wasteful woman, she that may
On her sweet self set her own price,
Knowing he cannot choose but pay,
How has she cheapened Paradise;
How given for naught her priceless gift,
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine,
Which, spent with due, respective thrift,
Has made brutes men, and men divine!

[Conventry Patmore.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY GLACIER and glacieral movements in New England generally are discussed by Prof Dana of Yale college in a recent number of the American Journal of Science. He holds, with Agassiz, to the theory of a continental glacier covering the temperate and arctic regions of North America and having a general southerly course.

Prof Dana shows that all the large valleys of New England had their separate glaciers, forming the under part of the great continental glacier, either when it was at its greatest thickness or after its partial decline. He remarks that the movement of the bottom of a glacier six or eight thousand feet thick along a different course from its main mass, wherever it lies in great valleys, is a necessary result of mechanical law. It moves just as thick pitch poured over a sloping surface in which there are a few large groovings would move, the mass following the general surface, and the portions in the grooves nearly or quite the course of the grooves. The thickness of the ice that followed the course of the valley was at least 2000 feet; for the southerly scratches occur not only on the summits of Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, but also on the top of Mount Pocomptuck, in Heath, 15 miles west of the Connecticut, the hight of which is 1888 feet.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSE POWER ON STREET RAILWAYS has been produced by a Chicagoan, who has succeeded in constructing an engine which, without fuel, water or furnace, and with no machinery other than reservoirs of compressed air and a very small amount of gearing, has, in an experimental trial, drawn an ordinary street car full of passengers over ten miles of railroad without any apparent exhaustion of force, doing the last mile in about three minutes. The most novel and important feature of this invention appears to be a regulating valve by means of which the air is admitted from the main reservoir into a smaller one, from which the cylinder is directly supplied. This valve serves as a governor to keep the pressure in a smaller reservoir, and consequently in the cylinder, at such uniform rate as may be required. Another essential feature of the engine is that the train is stopped not by brakes, but by reversing the action of the piston, which results not only in stopping the progress of the engine, but also in forcing air back to the smaller reservoir, and thus obtaining an extra supply for starting. In other words, by this action the momentum overcome in stopping is bottled up for immediate use in starting again. It is said that the principal objection to the invention is the excessive weight of the engine, but this the inventor states he is confident he can overcome.

THE QUESTION OF PLANTS EMITTING LIGHT is discussed in a recent number of the Bowdoin Scientific Review. The article says that vague ideas of the existence of luminous plants in India and the neighboring countries still float about, as in the days of the old Hindoos and Greeks. There is a vague report that in Afghanistan grows a bush which at night from a distance appears on fire. Baron Hugel says that he was told that the Auk river, when swollen with rain, brings down from Thibet pieces of timber which "shine in the dark as long as they continue moist." The root of a grass in the Himalayas is said occasionally to be luminous at night during the rainy season. An inflammable atmosphere is generated about the European dittany on a calm, still evening, due to the evaporation of a volatile oil. "If a candle be brought near it, this plant is enveloped by a transient flame, without sustaining injury." The tuberose is said, on doubtful authority, to have been observed of a sultry evening, after thunder, to dart small sparks in great abundance from such of its flowers as were fading. Josephus writes: "There is a certain place called Baaras which produces a root of the same name with itself. Its color is like to that of a flame, and towards evening it sends out a certain ray like lightning. It is not easily taken by such as would do it; but recedes from their hands." Four persons on one occasion observed a luminous appearance on the double variety of the common marigold after a week of very dry weather. By shading off the declining light, a gold colored lambent light appeared to play from petal to petal of the flowers, so as to make a more or less interrupted corona round its disk. Other plants are cited as being luminous. Moreover the sap is luminous. Morney describes a tree in South America, with a milky juice, which gives out in the dark a bright light; and Martius says that the sap of a species of euphorbia gave out a light. Another observer, on confining an arum in oxygen gas, says that it gave out light as well as heat. Another observer saw three scarlet verbenas, each about nine inches high and about a foot apart, with faint flashes of light passing backward and forward from one plant to the other. This lasted about a quarter of an hour. There was a smoky appearance after each flash. The ground under the plants was very dry; the air was sultry and seemed charged with electricity. The fungi are truly phosphorescent light, especially some of the toadstools. One form in Brazil gives out at night a bright phosphorescent light, somewhat similar to that emitted by the larger fire-flies, having a pale greenish hue. From this circumstance, and from growing on a palm, it is called by the inhabitants "Flor de Coco." Mr. Gosse, while living in Alabama, noticed one night a bluish light, resembling that of a glow-worm, which he found to proceed from a foliaceous lichen, growing on the bark in the form of a rosette, about as large as a shilling. The substance was luminous throughout.

A BEWITCHING WITCH.

An Unpublished Chapter from Early New England History.

Notwithstanding the best efforts of the New England private publishing associations, biographical, genealogical, and antiquarian societies to print everything they can find concerning the early history of their section of the country, very many important documents elude their search. It was the good fortune of the writer to recently discover in New Haven an ancient, musty manuscript, giving a detailed account of the trial and execution for witchcraft of a young woman named Patience Delight. This document is the more curious because commonly only weather-beaten old hags were summoned for that offense. I am of the impression that this case is the sole one on record describing the conviction of a handsome girl—as the prisoner evidently was.

The manuscript commences thus: "A trew account of the triall of Patience Delight, spinster, daughter of Called-to-Grace Delight and Affection his wife, May 24th, 1692. This being the day sett apart for the triall of that atrocious leaguer with Sathan, I tuck brother Condemned Fish and Reverend Remember-Lot's-Wife Parkenson to sit with me in judgment, we being thereto specially commissioned. Opened court in the meet'n house with prayer. The pris'ner was brought in by the Sheriff thickly veiled, so that Sathan might not prevail upon the court thro' her devilish eyes, and her arms straitly chained." The usual formalities being gone through with, there was read the affidavit of a man named Havery, who seemed to have been the principal witness against her. It was as follows:

"I was up into my broad-hollow wood lot, closst by Goody Delight's, mother of pris'ner, chopp'n wood. Just towards the night, I felled a hickory, and sate thereon resting and meditating. Then comes a certain rustlin' in the bushes hard by, and turning my head, lo! I see, throw the tanglements, two sharp piercing eyes that overcome me with a strange dread. I thought at first it should be a wild cattle, or a painter, the sharpness thereof was so severe. But reach'n for my ax and rising up, I see pris'ner pluck'n berries. She looked at me again and then looks away, and thereupon was I seized with unaccountable desire to keep looking at her, and could in no wise keep my eyes from gazing at her. Which the tempter seeing and waxing bold, she saith good evening to me with much sweetness of voice that run like tingling oil of Egypt throw my marrow. She keeps pick'n and look'n, and shuten into my body the most distressful contagion, insomuch that I was near beside myself. Presently, on pretense of pluck'n berries, she cometh to where I sate, still shuten at me with her eyes, and when she comes close by me, restraining grace was utterly banished out of me, and I was wholly possessed with the devil. Harken not to my weakness, but to the power of sin. Then said I 'Patience, how old art thou?' And she answered and said 'Sixteen years and nine months, worthy sir.' Then Sathan takes my hand and makes me to lay hold on her, and draw her to sette by my side. She struggles and makes outcry, and says she, 'The man is bewitched.' 'Yes,' sales I, 'and thou art the witch that hath bewitched me, and thou shalt cure thine own poisson.' Then did I press her upon my breast-bones, whereupon she uplifts violent clamour, and I know not what else goes on, until my brother, Condemned Fish, passing by comes up and clappes me on the shoulders, saying, 'Hullo! brother Havery, what's the matter?' And at the touch of that holy man Sathan departed out of me straitway.

Sworn in open court this 24 May, 1692.

(Signed) PERSEVERE-TO-THE-END HAVERY.

Precious Smith, Head Deputie.

This estimable individual was followed by "the young men Barnabas Ware, Boaz Daniels, and Walk-meekly Smith." They testify that the prisoner had fascinated them at sundry times and in divers manners. "Saied Barnabas saieth, last Sabbath two weeks ago he couldn't keep his eyes off pris'ner all meetin' t'me. Saied Boaz saieth, for several months he hath been constrained, despite of all that he could do, when he went into meetin' to look for pris'ner, and that alwaies a look from her went thorow him and filled him with very dreadful tremulation. The fascination was painefull, but natheless full of delight. Witness saieth it was like the prickin' of pins all over him, but when he searched there was none to be found. Walk-meekly Smith saieth that he went to home with pris'ner from singin' schoole two weekes agoe. That he did so because he was thereto fascinated, and she moued him by her behaiuor so to do, having sate by his side in schoole and singin' out of his booke, and that he had neuer done the like before, being a youth aged only 19 years and subject to his father. That there was nothing in pris'ner's walk and maner that night which might show forth the presence of he Deuil; only the cunninge puttinges on of modestie, and lookin strange sorts of e...nest looks thorow her eyelashes bent down, and as it were resting on her cheeks, which were seemingly all in a glow of deuilish fire. But next day, and euer since, witnesse hath been sore distressed with losse of appetite and melancholie, and constant desire to be in companie with pris'ner, but is afraid to touch her. And he ... swears she hath bewitched him."

Next came a woman witness. Ruth Daniels being sworn testifies that she knows that prisoner hath bewitched Walk-meekly Smith, for that he now shunnes witnes, whereas he used to be familiar and good friends, being witness's third cousin. That last Sabbath week, in the meetin', pris'ner tried to fascinate witness. Witness looked at pris'ner to rebuke her for not minding to the discourse. Pris'ner turned up her nose and gave her such a fierce look that witness was fascinated to take a hymnbooke and was near about to throw it at pris'ner's head.

After her came brother Condemned Fish, who said that he remembered the witness uplifting the book, and how he stayed her rash hand. He concluded by abruptly asking, "is not this enough? Shall we not suddenly seize the tempter and cast out Sathan from among us?"

"Thereupon," continues the manuscript, "up starts pris'ner and throws the vail off her head with incredible diligence and fury, and cries out to the jury in a loud voice: 'Worthy sirs, take heed how ye give trust to false counselle, and be not swift to stain your skirts with guiltless blood. I proteste to the Lorde I am innocent in this thinge. Would you put to death Susannah and justify the lying elders?' —with more of such bold assurance.

"Then it was plaine to see how Sathan struggled within her, so that Mr. Fish goes up and spat in her face, and charged him to come out of her, and covered up her head."

After this there was but little more to be done. Upon such unimpeachable testimony she was of course found guilty and sentenced to death. The account ends with these words: "Judgment being passed, the people took her to a convenient tree hard by and burned her with fire, while we all exalted a song of triumph which well nigh drowned the cry of Beelzebub yelling with her voice."—[World.

The Destruction of Forests.

While the first news of the northwestern fires in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan suggests the necessity of speedy relief to the homeless citizens, in greater need of succor than even the tens of thousands in Chicago, the New York Evening Post says it also suggests forebodings of serious climatic changes. These changes are inevitable if, without re-planting, forest after forest is swept away by the blows of the woodman's ax and by the wholesale destruction wrought by fire.

We are a prosperous nation now. The entire failure of any crop throughout the land is unknown among us, yet it cannot be denied that scorching and prolonged droughts, especially outside the Gulf-stream influences, are yearly more frequent. These northwestern fires are an illustration of this fact, having had their origin in this cause. The sensitive nature of our leading staple, cotton, should not be forgotten. A long season of dry weather after the plant is a foot from the ground will not do it much harm, but a continuation of rain and of occasional inundations may easily reduce a crop from five millions of bales to three millions. The longer we proceed indiscriminately to destroy forests, without replanting a single tree, the more capricious the climate becomes from Maine to the Rio Grande. On our Pacific coast, this year, the drought has been such that more than a quarter of the wheat crop is lost. The farmers of California purpose to obtain irrigation by aqueducts through the wheat regions. The destruction of forests in California and Oregon has been on a gigantic scale during these twenty years, and the consequences begin to be felt already.

Is it not time that a subject of such paramount importance should be discussed in Congress and in the legislative bodies of every State? Is it not time that some stringent laws should be enacted to compel the individuals and companies that are destroying our majestic American forests to re-people the waste places with trees wherever agriculture does not claim the land? Legislative measures should be taken, too, with the co-operation of the Canadian authorities, as the people of the Dominion are forest-destroyers like ourselves.

The Language of Brutes.

The Chevalier de la Tour Landy, in a book of council to his daughter, written sometime in the latter half of the fourteenth century, makes use of a magpie in a tale which has a moral to it. "I will tell you a story," he says, "in regard to women who eat dainty morsels in the absence of the lords. There was a lady who had a pie in a cage, which talked of everything which it saw done. Now it happened that the lord of the household preserved a large eel in a pond, and kept it very carefully in order to give it to some of his lords or his friends, in case they should visit him. So it happened the lady said to her female attendant that it would be good to eat the great eel; and accordingly they ate it, and agreed that they should tell their lord that the otter had eaten it. And when the lord returned, the pie began to say to him, 'My lord, my lady has eaten the eel.' Then the lord went to his pond, and missed the eel; and he went into the house and asked his wife what had become of it. She thought to excuse herself easily; but he said that he knew all about it, and that the pie had told him. The result was there was a great quarrelling and trouble in the house; but when the lord had gone away, the lady and her female attendant went to the pie, and plucked all its feathers from its head, saying, 'You told about the eel.' And so the poor pie was quite bald. But, from that time forward, when it saw any people who were bald, or had large foreheads, the pie said to them, 'Ah! you told about the eel.'"

A Hairy Family.

The hairy family of Mandalay consists of a woman of about 45 years of age, a man of 20, and a girl of 11, with hair over every part of their faces, forehead, nose, and chin, varying in length from three inches to a foot, and exactly the color and texture of that of a skye-terrier. The hair of their heads, on the contrary, is just the same as on any ordinary Burman; they appear to be quite as intelligent as the ordinary Burmans. The father of the woman was the first of the hairy progeny. He married an ordinary Burman woman, and the issue of the union was the present hairy head of the family. She married an ordinary Burman, and has issue, a son about 23 years of age, not hairy, and the boy and girl alluded to. The Burmese explanation of the phenomenon is, to say the least, curious, and might possibly possess a special interest for Mr. Darwin. These hairy people would be a fortune to the enterprising Barnum if he could get hold of them, but the king will not allow them to go out of his dominions.—[Indian News.

Washington and Andre.

Many years ago I made my first visit to Washington's headquarters, at old Tappan Town, about half a mile from the "... ... House." The ancient edifice was ... than a hundred and twenty years old, although built of stone, seemed almost tottering to its fall. It had four rooms, one on the top of the other, and from the first lower layer of cedar shingles I selected powdering specimens, which pulled out easy, and have them now among my Revolutionary relics.

I entered with my friend, whose guest I was at that time, and who was a resident of the immediate neighborhood. We were courteously welcomed by its then occupants, two elderly ladies, who were born in the house.

Nothing could be in more perfect keeping with the mansion than these two venerable women. Their name was Van Bruyck... I was more interested in them because I had recently become acquainted in New York with a relative of theirs of the same name, a promising young painter, who was fast increasing his reputation as a very ... artist and a keen observer of the pictur... One of his most admired sketches, I ... saw, was a most lifelike picture of this old house.

One of the two ladies was over eighty ... old, and her sister was seventy-five. ... were very lively for persons so aged a... obligingly communicative.

"Did you ever see General Washin..." inquired of the oldest lady.

"Oh, yes—many and many a time," answered, "in this very room. He oft... to hold me in his lap. I remember it ... well as if it was but yesterday. He ... lovely man, General Washington was ... here," she continued, going to and op... wide cupboard, "he used to keep his ... These blue-and-white chaney cups a... ers he used to drink out of; and ... very bowl he used to make his wing sa... into; and they used to pass it round fr... officer to another when they'd come... him; they helped themselves. He ... good deal of company, General Washin... did."

"Did you ever see Major Andre?" I ... quired.

"Oh, yes—more'n fifty times. He wa... beautiful man. He kissed me twice. I w... a little girl then. I seen him the very morn... ing they took him on to the top of the hill ... hang him. The day before, in the morning, I took him up some handsome rich peaches. He thanked me so kind, and broke one of 'em open and put it into his mouth and tasted it, but somehow or 'nother he didn't seem to have no appetite."

I asked how General Washington seemed to feel on the occasion.

"Oh, he must have felt dreadful! He walked back'ards and for'ards all the morning in this very room; and I've hear'n Pop Blauvelt say that he never seen him feel so bad afore. He kept looking at his watch every now and then, and was oneasy till the time had come and Major Andre was hung. I seen Major Andre myself, when he was a-swingin' in the air; and I seen him when he was dug up and took away; so did you, Polly, too, didn't you?"—[Lippincott's Magazine.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has not been characterized by any excitement during the week, but has improved in the prices paid for lugs fully ¼c—the following quotations giving a correct representation of prices:

	Light.	Heavy.
Planters' comm'n lugs	$7 25@ 7 50	$7 ...@ 7 50
Planters' good lugs	7 50@ 7 75	7 ...@ 7 75
Common sound leaf	8 00@ 8 50	8 ...@ 8 50
Medium sound leaf	9 50@10 00	9 50@10 00
Good sound leaf	12 00@14 00	11 00@13 00
Medium cutting leaf	12 00@13 00	12 00@13 00
Good to fine c'ting leaf	15 00@25 00	15 ...@...
Choice cutting leaf	28 00@30 00	[illegible]
Bright wrappers nominal, from	30 00@60 00	[illegible]

Notwithstanding the continued light receipts, the sales for the week are slightly in excess of last week, and as large as could be expected. The following table will show the sales for the week, the month and the current year to date. As the tobacco year ends on Tuesday next, the total sales will scarcely reach 48,000 hhds:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett	64	307	12,056
Louisville	91	443	10,128
Farmers'	48	182	7,873
Boone	23	175	7,594
Ninth-street	38	148	6,519
Planters'	30	91	3,349
Kentucky		5	30
Total	294	1,353	47,649

The sales to-day at four of the warehouses foot up 45 hhds, as per statements below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 3 hhds Mason county common leaf at $9 70, 9, 8 60, 8 ...; 2 hhds McLean county lugs at $7 90, 7 70.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Illinois leaf at $10 50, 10 25; 3 hhds Grayson county lugs at $7 60, 7 85; 1 hhd Green river leaf at $9; 1 hhd Larue county new leaf at $9.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 4 hhds Owen county cutting leaf, $17 75, 18 25, 20, 20 50; 2 hhds Owen county common leaf, 12 and 13 25; 4 hhds Owen county lugs, 11, 9 ..., 10 75, 10 75; 1 hhd Owen county trash, 7 10; 6 hhds Daviess county leaf, 10, 10 75, 11 25, ... 12, 10; 2 hhds Warren county common leaf, ... 8 70; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs, 7 60 and 9 50; 1 hhd Hart county leaf, 10 25.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 10 hhds: ... Simpson county leaf, $8 50 to 8 90; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf, 10 25; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, 8 90 to 11; 3 hhds Hart county lugs 7 50 and 7 60; 1 hhd Hart county leaf, 13 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling uplands 18⅝c. Flour, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 22,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6 15@6 50; common to good extra $6 70@7; good to choice $6 95@7 40; white wheat extra $7 60@7 75; Ohio extras $6 80@7 80; St. Louis $7 25@9 25. Rye flour, the market is unchanged. Cornmeal, the market is unchanged. Whisky, the market is lower at ... Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 242,000 bushels; ... $1 55; winter red Western $1 58@1 60; ... Western $1 60@1 65; white Western $1 ...; amber Michigan $1 67. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 51,000 bushels; Western mixed 76½@77c. Oats, the market ... receipts 84,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 51½c. Hay, the market is unchanged. Hops, the market is firm at $5@55c for 1871; 10@20c for 1869. Leather is steady; South American 26@29c and Orinoco 24@27½c. Wool, the market is ... ; extra Ohio 55c; unwashed 40c; pulled 55@60c. Coffee, the market is lower; Rio 18@20c. Sugar, the market is firm; fair to good refining 8⅝@9⅛c; Cuba 8½@9c. Molasses, the market is dull and unchanged. Petroleum, crude 14@14¼c and refined 25@... Spirits turpentine is steady at 66@70c. Pork, the market is firm; mess $13; seller January $13 ... 27½@14. Beef and Cut Meats are unchanged. Middles are quiet. Lard is firmer; No. 1 ... steam 9¾@10c and kettle rendered 10½c. Butter, the market is quiet; Western 1... Cheese, the market is dull at 10@13c. Metals—Manufactured Copper, Ingot, Lake Superior 23½@23¾c. Pig iron, Scotch $38 ... American $35@38. Bar iron $87 for English. American. Sheet iron, Russia 17½@18 ... Nails are steady; cut $4 50, clinch $6@... horse-shoe 19@28c.

DRY GOODS—The market is generally quiet, prices are pretty steady for all staple fabrics. We quote Appleton A heavy brown sheetings 13c; Atlantic A at 13½c; Pepperell A at 1...; casset Canoe at 13c; Medford ... at 13½c; ... way at 11½c; Agawam F at 11½c; Indian ... 13½c; Indian Head at 13½c; do 48-inch ...; do 40-inch at 18c; do 30-inch at ...; do 10-4 sheetings at 32½c; Monadnock ...; do 10-4 do at 30c; do 11-4 do ...; brown drills at 14c; Stark A do ...; Red Cross do at 12c; Amoskeag ...; 13¾c; Bates' do at 9½c; Naumkeag sattees at 15½c; American stripes at 11½@12½c; Jewett City do at 11½@12½c; Sheridan A at 10c; do ... at 11c; Pittsfield at 7c; Amoskeag at 18@19c; Hamilton, Manchester and Pacific delaines at 20c, and Imperial reps at 25c; Dunnell's, Hartel's, American and Pacific Mills fancy prints at 11½c; Hartel's Swiss rubies and greens 11½@12c; Washington Parks at 12½c; Allen's do at 12c; Simpson's mourning at 11c, and Sprague's shirtings at 10½@11c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; low middling 17½c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; family $6 65@6 85. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; sales $1 38@1 40. Corn is scarce and firm at 46@50c for new and old ear. Rye is in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 75@78c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 35@40c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Coffee, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Linseed oil is dull and the market unsettled; no sales. Lard oil is scarce and firm at 79@80c. Eggs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 20c. Butter, the demand is fair and market firm at 30@35c. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm at 14@14½c. Clover seed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 9½@10c. Timothy seed, the market is dull and prices have declined to $2 75@3, but is better from store. Pork, the market is dull and prices are nominal; mess $13 50. Lard is in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales of kettle rendered at 9c. Bulk meats, the demand is light but holders are firm; nominally 6⅛c for shoulders; 6½@7c for sides. Bacon, the demand is light but holders are firm; shoulders 7½c; clear rib and clear sides 7¾c. Green Meats are offered at 4½c, 5½c and 6½c. Hogs are scarce and firm at $4 ... 50. Cattle, the heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 2@4. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Flour, the market firm for low grades but prices are entirely unchanged. Wheat, the market is better ...; No 3 red fall $1 34; No 2 do $1 44½; ... the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed on the track 40½@42c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged ... track 31c. Barley, the market is steady; Wisconsin and Minnesota 70c. Rye, the market is better; No 2 64@65c. Whisky, the market is steady at 89c. Tobacco, Hemp and ... unchanged. Mess pork is quiet ... the market is quiet for car lots; shoulders at 7½c; clear rib sides at ...; sides 8¾c. Lard is firm at 9@9½c. Hogs ... Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of corn, 11,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels barley, 2,000 bushels rye, 570 head hogs, 1,460 head cattle.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is quiet at 17¼c; receipts for the past day 2,613 bales; shipments 3,750 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $5 80@8. Corn, the market is active; new 65c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 50c. Hay, prairie $18; Western $25@30. Bran, the market is quiet at $20@... Mess pork is easy at $15. Lard, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Bacon, the market is quiet; shoulders 8c; sides 8½@...

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Flour, the market is dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $7 ... 25@8 50; Indiana and Ohio $7 ... Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; ... diana red $1 58½@1 60. Rye ... market is firmer; yellow 80c ... @80c. Oats, the market is ... leum, crude 16@16½c ... Whisky, the market is ... @95c.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; low ... Flour, the demand is fair and ... prices are unchanged. Grain, the ... steady at last quotations. Corn ... Bacon, shoulders 8c; clear sides ... plain 18¼c and sugar-cured 18@... prime steam 10¾c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Flour, the demand is fair ... and market firm. Wheat, the market is firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 65@1 61. Corn, the market is firmer; mixed Western 74@75c. Oats, the market is firmer at 48@51c. Provisions are firm. Butter, Western 30@35c. Whisky, prices are nominal at 90@...

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Western produce, grain, groceries and provisions are ... unchanged. Sterling exchange 121; sight draft ¼@⅜ discount. Gold 112¾.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton, ordinary 16½c; good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18½c; middling 18⅝c; middling Alabama 18¾c; ... Orleans 19¼c; middling Texas 19¼c; the ... is quiet; sales of 890 bales ... for spinning; speculation and ... sales of 19,000 bales for future delivery ... 18 1-16c, November 18¼@... December ... 17 18⅝c, February 18⅞c, March 19⅛c and ... 19⅜c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Cotton, ... easier; good ordinary 17½c; low ... 17¾c; middling 18c; sales of 3,200 bales ... 1,677 bales; exports to Liverpool ... to Philadelphia 285 bales; ...

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Cotton ... dull; middling 17¾@17⅞c.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—Cotton ... middling 17¾@17⅞c.

...RIER-JOURNAL

...Y MORNING, OCT. 29, 1871.

...Smith & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, ... authorized to contract for advertising ... at our schedule rates. Advertisers in ... are requested to leave their favors with ...

The Monday Courier-Journal, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and ... valuable as an advertising medium.

The Result.

... fight over the Short-line ended yesterday afternoon by the purchase of the ... parties representing the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The price paid ...

... have reason to know that the ... of the president and board of directors of the Short-line was eminently ... and public spirited, as they ... placed in a position to be tempted to ... themselves at the expense of their ... holders.

... arrangement entered into secures to Louisville immunity from the Pennsylvania Central, which threatened to swallow us and our entire railway system. Tom Scott seems to have been thoroughly outgeneraled. The Chesapeake and Ohio is a great and powerful corporation—able to cope with the Pennsylvania Central—and the competition gives Louisville a position which nothing else could have secured.

There are, of course, a number of possibilities which this new phase places before our railway situation. One thing seems to be clear, and that is, that we are at last upon a direct East and West line, extending from the Atlantic to St. Louis by a shorter route and lower grades than any other road. There is no longer any danger of an Elizabethtown cut-off. Doubtless the Chesapeake and Ohio will push its Southern connections through Central Kentucky. But that is the geography, and we shall have to make the matter even by additional forecast and enterprise.

In a word, the railway ball has opened in dead earnest now, we have at least a fair show, and devil take the hindmost.

PERSONAL.

Professor E. M. Murch, of Frankfort, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. George R. McKee, of Lancaster, Ky., is stopping at the U. S. Hotel.

Dr. Thos. W. Blandford, of Fairfield, Ky., has purchased Mead's drug store, on Fourth, near Broadway.

Mr. William Brown, General Ticket Agent, has just returned from Chicago, and reports food and lodging quite scarce in that city.

Captain T. W. O'Donnell, Chief of Police of Memphis, was in the city yesterday, stopping at the Louisville Hotel. He is just returning from the St. Louis convention.

Mr. John B. Walker and his daughter and her husband, who have been absent in Europe some seven or eight months, reached home yesterday morning, improved in health and delighted with their trip.

Rev. T. C. Berry has been assigned to duty in Morganfield, Union county, Ky., and left yesterday for that place. He has been for a long time the pastor of the Portland Methodist Church, and has made a great many friends, who will regret his departure.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theodore Thomas.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' concerts closed last night. They were brilliant affairs and will stand ... in the history of the musical season. ... large and fashionable audience ... last night. Theodore Thomas always ... a welcome in Louisville.

"The Royal Japs."

Satsuma's celebrated troupe of jugglers and acrobats appears in Masonic Temple this week. The belle of the troupe is a Japanese beauty, a little over the average height, by name Miss ... Her strong point is on the slack wire, where, after going through all sorts of acts, she ... her unique performance by the unusually fashionable feat of making her toilet while balancing on the rope in mid-air. The interest of her act is also added to by M. Yadzoochi, who appears as a clown, and gives a taste of Japanese humor, which is very subtle in its ... wit. The troupe is very good, and performs ... marvelous feats with astonishing dexterity.

Fine Horse Stock.

The celebrated horse, "Mathew Smith," which won the purse of $10,000 at Buffalo, New York, in August, is now wintering in Mr. Shadburn's ..., "W. H. Thomas," another fine horse, ... Louisville, will be here next ... Mr. Shadburn says that he has entirely ... from injuries received at Nashville, ... better than he ever did before. He ... ready for the races next spring. Mr. ... been purchasing fine blooded horses for the past eight months, with the view of taking them this winter to Southern race markets. He has collected sixteen, and will leave with them in a few days. One of the number is a descendant of the celebrated Mambrino Chief; two others, iron-grays, are thoroughbreds out of Wagner by Glencoe. Another pair are direct descendants of the great Norman. There is also a four-year-old filly by Golddust, and several others of equal note and distinction.

They are beautiful horses, and will reflect credit upon their owner's taste and judgment, and justify the reputation of Kentucky for producing fine stock.

Lost and Found.

Two small boys, aged about three or four years, neatly clad and good-looking, were found in the neighborhood of Clay and Green streets late yesterday evening, wandering about as though they were lost, and as they could not tell where they came from they were taken to Clay-street station. About 8 o'clock Mr. Henry A. Schaffer, city editor of the Anzeiger, called at the station-house, and seeing the boys and learning the circumstances, kindly took them to his home, on Walnut, between Hancock and Clay streets. About 9 o'clock two gentlemen came to the station in search of the children, stating that they had strayed from their homes early in the morning, and had wandered all the way from Eighteenth and York streets. The parents went immediately to the house of Mr. Schaffer and took the children home.

Mercer, Texas, Land Company.

A meeting of the Mercer, Texas, Land and Emigration Company was held yesterday morning, ... o'clock, in the real estate office of Hancock, Johnston & Co., in Mozart building. Major ... C. Johnston was elected Vice President ... company. Major Johnston is a live and ... young man, and well calculated to fill ... advantage for the company. It is ... of the stockholders to induce emigration to the land owned by this association in Texas, and it is expected that the objects of the enterprise will now be speedily and fully developed. The meeting was adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when means will be devised to further the interests of the enterprise.

CITY BUSINESS.

... Read Onesta in this week's Critic.

... Read the Parlor Gossip in this week's ...

... attention to a challenge, found under City Features, which looks very ...

... Sewing Machines.

... Sewing Machine in this ..., and go and buy one, if you ... machine.

... desire to call special attention to the ... Monday morning, by the Marshal of the ... Court, of a house and lot on Main ... Jackson street. To any one wanting ... residence this offers a fine opportunity.

East-end Enterprises.

The extension of Main street now being done. ... beautifying and embellishing fair grounds for ... purposes. The water-works, race track, ... gardens, &c., fair and exposition grounds, ... Throckmorton tract. Street railway on ... road. Same on Main street extended ... Brownsboro narrow-gauge railway. In the ... of the locality affected by all these enterprises is Glenwood—to be sold at auction Tuesday ... S. S. Meddis.

... S. Stratton, Esq., of our city, formerly ... with the old lock and safe factory of ... on Third street, many years since, ... recently appointed business manager ... of Hall's Safe and Lock ... Mr. Stratton is well known here, ... host of friends this well-merited promotion will be joyfully received, and the Colonel ... reputation of being one of ... smiths in the West as well ... business manager. The business ... continue at the old stand, ... streets.

THE SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

It is Purchased by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company—Terms of the Sale.

An Important Transaction.

The contest between the Pennsylvania company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company, for the possession of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short-line railroad is virtually ended. It was a very pretty fight while it lasted, but it was short, as well as sharp and decisive, and resulted in the triumph of the Virginia line. Yesterday afternoon the Board of Directors of the Short-line met in the Superintendent's office at the depot, and accepted the proposition of the Chesapeake and Ohio company, which gives the latter the control of the road. The written contract is now in preparation, and will be "signed, sealed and delivered" to-morrow. The terms of the sale are substantially as follows:

The Short-line company will issue one million dollars of new bonds, which the Chesapeake and Ohio company will buy; the latter company pledges itself to purchase all the private stock in the Short-line which may be offered within sixty days, at sixty cents on the dollar, cash, or at sixty-five cents on the dollar on six, nine and twelve months' time; and the Short-line company guarantees that a sufficient number of shares of such stock shall be offered to give the Chesapeake and Ohio company complete control of the road. It will require about $300,000 in stock to fulfill the latter condition, and the directors will have to make up the amount by offering their own stock, if the other stockholders fail to take advantage of the opportunity to realize on their shares. This arrangement does not touch the rights of any stockholder, nor affect any stock not offered for sale under the contract. Nor is any change contemplated in the official roster of the Short-line company. The present management will continue in office and conduct the affairs of the road as usual until the next regular election in September, 1872, when the purchasing company will vote its majority of the stock like any other stockholder, and in that way control and direct the management of the road and guard the interests of its investment.

The vast combinations and consolidations which are the prominent features in the administration of the railroad interests of the country, and out of which grow the powerful corporations that exercise so great an influence, not only in guiding and promoting the development of the country itself, but also, unfortunately, in corrupting and controlling its legislation and exerting a most demoralizing influence upon the public at large, render it impossible for a short line of railroad to stand alone, and few of them hold out long against the approach of a great monopoly. This is, of course, more particularly the case with those roads which are located where the business upon which they depend can be sent around them by other lines. Except in the local business they may transact, such roads are at the mercy of the great combinations which control the through business. For this reason, among others, the management of the Short-line deemed it advisable to sell the road to the best advantage.

There were two large corporations moving in this direction, both of which could make the Short-line available in carrying out the plans and objects they had in view. The Pennsylvania company and the Chesapeake and Ohio company each looked to Louisville as an objective point, and each desired to control as much as possible the railroad business with the city itself, and the trade and travel which pass through here from the South and Southwest. Each of these companies was, therefore, a bidder for the Short-line railroad. The Chesapeake and Ohio made a better offer than the Pennsylvania company, and the latter increased their bid. During the railroad convention on Friday, Mr. Huntington, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, was in the city and improved the opportunity to increase the bid of his company over that of the Pennsylvania corporation, and a meeting of the directors followed yesterday with the result stated.

The Short-line owes the Pennsylvania company $460,000, but the debt will not be due for some time. Besides this, it is under a contract with the Keystone Bridge Company, building the bridge at Newport, by which it guarantees to that bridge $75,000 per annum in tolls. The road, however, the officers say, is doing a fair business, and was paying its obligations to the Pennsylvania company as they fell due. It is not unlikely that the latter company will eventually come into possession of that part of the line which extends to Cincinnati, by purchase from the Chesapeake and Ohio, which, as the enterprise is at present understood, will not need it, the possession of the road to Lexington being its principal object in the transaction.

The Chesapeake and Ohio company having taken the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad in hand recently, and now having purchased the Short-line, has suddenly become a subject of interest and importance to Louisville. It is feared by some that the purpose is at some future time to extend the line from Lexington into Tennessee in the direction of McMinnville, thus making a short cut to Chattanooga, which will leave Louisville in an elbow, and give Cincinnati a more direct line to the Southern railroad centers. One effect of the purchase of the Short-line will, it is claimed, be the postponement of the project of the Elizabethtown and Lexington "cut-off," of the road from Frankfort vicinity through Georgetown and Paris to Owingsville, and of the extension of the Shelbyville railroad to a junction with the Short-line. Dr. Norvin Green, however, expresses the opinion that the Chesapeake and Ohio will aid the extension of the Shelbyville road, as it will by that means considerably shorten the distance to Lexington at the expense of the construction of only thirteen miles of railroad beyond Shelbyville.

The recent railroad operations in this vicinity, the demands of increasing trade for new and competing lines, and the necessity of railroads to enable us to hold our own with other cities and to keep pace with the march of improvement, will make the railroad question the most prominent and the most important subject that can demand the attention and consideration of the people of this city until we have gained advantages in that respect which shall secure us in the commanding position we now occupy.

A Destitute Family.

There is a family named Jones, consisting of a man, wife, sister and three children, who recently moved from Mitchell, Ind., now living in High alley, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in very destitute circumstances. When found yesterday, they were almost starved. A lady living in an adjoining house happened to see, from her back porch, a little girl in a rear yard picking up and eating potato peelings. On inquiring into the cause, the family was discovered in a hovel located as above. The man had been sick for some time, and poverty is truly depicted in his face. He is a turner by trade, and it would be a benevolent act for some one to give him employment.

Postponement of the Public Library Drawing.

It will be seen by the advertisement of Chas. R. Peters, Esq., that the distribution of prizes in the Public Library Gift Concert has been postponed until December 16th. An announcement of this kind has been generally anticipated since the Chicago fire, and the public are consequently prepared for it. We are advised, however, that enough tickets have been sold to insure the entire success of the enterprise, and are authorized to say in the most emphatic terms that under no circumstances will there be any further postponement, and that the drawing will unquestionably take place at the time announced.

The Spiritualists.

The Spiritualist lectures by Dr. J. M. Peebles will close to-day. He goes to Memphis to fill a similar engagement to the one he has filled here. The discourse this morning is on the subject, "How I became a Spiritualist and my subsequent spiritual experiences." In the evening he will speak upon "The state of the dead, of idiots, infants, and suicides. What of the insane? When does the prenatal child begin to be immortal?" etc. Dr. Peebles will be succeeded here by Dr. Thomas Gales Forster, who is said to be a profound thinker and an elegant speaker. He is to come this week.

The Troops from Chicago.

The three companies of United States troops which returned from Chicago the other day, are stationed as follows: Company E of the Sixteenth Infantry and Company H of the Fourth Infantry, at Taylor Barracks; Company K of the Fourth at Frankfort, and Company F of the Fourth at Elizabethtown. The following officers were with the above commands: Col. J. S. Fletcher and Col. W. W. Barrett, of the Sixteenth; Maj. A. B. Cain, Maj. W. S. Collier, Maj. W. H. Bisbee, Maj. P. H. Breslin, Maj. H. Seton and Col. T. K. True, of the Fourth, and Col. R. H. Young.

A Case of "Jim-Jams."

Night before last Bob Thatcher was holding a conversation with the moon and stars, and conferring with the gods upon matrimonial matters, and being informed by them that he was destined to marry a lady of immense possessions, he took a few drinks more to lighten the pressure of sudden wealth. Yesterday he had snakes in his boots, and saw strange spectral objects, and finally becoming in a very bad condition generally, while in Deppen's clothing-store, he was taken home by a policeman in a fit of mania-a-potu.

A Negro Has Both Legs Crushed off by a Train.

Yesterday evening a fatal accident occurred on the Shelbyville railroad about a mile on this side of Shelbyville. The passenger train for Louisville ran over a negro man named Martin, in the employ of Mr. J. V. Harbison, of Shelbyville, crushing off both legs in a horrible manner. The negro was immediately taken up, and surgical attendance invoked to do all that was possible to save his life, but there was little hope of his living till this morning.

Lecture by Father Spalding.

Our readers should not forget the lecture to be delivered at Portland this evening by Rev. J. L. Spalding. Father Spalding's high reputation as a lecturer is a sufficient guarantee that it will be most interesting and instructive.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The poodle-dog case has already cost nearly fifty dollars.

The St. Cloud Hotel has recently been handsomely refitted.

The Nicolson pavement was commenced yesterday evening on Seventh street.

The first drove of packing hogs of the season arrived in the city yesterday afternoon.

Two boys were going about the city yesterday covered all over, except their heads, with flaming advertising placards.

The first quarterly communion of the Walnut-street M. E. church will be held to-day at 11 o'clock, Rev. H. C. Settle, pastor.

The trustees of Cave Hill Cemetery will soon be ready to accept donations of swans for the beautiful lake which is to be made in the Cemetery.

On Friday evening a large pebble was taken by Dr. Spalding from the nose of Larry O'Connor, a child of three years, living on Todd street, below Nineteenth.

The definition of a "square meal" is being discussed in boarding-house and hotel circles. A practical illustration of the meaning would please the hash-consumers.

The clerical and lay delegation from this city to the Baltimore convention were expected to return last night. The revisionist party was defeated, and the prayer-book will remain as it is.

Two undertakers from West Market street have been desiring to open an office on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, but have not done so on account of the sudden rise in rents in that locality.

Thos. Gunn, Ed. Mast, Ed. Oglesby, Geo. Smith, Wm. Aulbert and Thos. J. Sanders, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and Mary Harris, on a peace warrant, were registered at First-street station last night.

The police force of Louisville has contributed $300 to relieve the police force of Chicago. One-third of this amount was given by the Police Benevolent Society, and the remainder was by private subscriptions.

A tipsy trio, embracing an ex-druggist, an ex-dry goods merchant and an ex-corn doctor, went out Eleventh street yesterday, reeling and staggering and leaning upon each other. The sight created quite a stir in that locality.

Coroner Weber held an inquest yesterday evening on Broadway extension, two miles from the city, on the body of Chas. Urich, who was about fifty years old. The verdict of the jury was that he died from intemperance and exposure.

The coal question is assuming an interesting phase. Messrs. Dippold & Goose advertise this morning that they will fill all orders for the best Pittsburgh coal at $8 per load, for the next ten days, and at $9 per load for the next fifteen days thereafter.

James Lanery, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was arrested and lodged in Twelfth-street station-house yesterday by officers Krakle and Westby. Mary Kelly, an adjudged lunatic, is at the same station-house, awaiting orders to go to the asylum.

Passengers in the street-cars are complaining of the number of broken windows in some of the cars, and say that they have been seriously inconvenienced thereby. The weather is getting cool enough to render a draught through a broken pane quite uncomfortable.

A middle-aged white woman, well-dressed, walked down the Portland wharf into the river, at noon yesterday, with the intention of drowning herself, and being unable to find water deep enough, laid down. Two gallant steamboatmen, noticing her maneuvers, rushed in and rescued her.

A dangerous and difficult case of aneurism in a negro's arm was operated upon yesterday by Drs. Holloway and McCarthy. The sufferer was one of those fellows who, it will be remembered, went out of the city and shot at each other just for fun. He was shot in the arm and is now paying for his folly.

Two runaway teams, which became frightened about the same time yesterday afternoon, went flying up Main to Shelby, where they were halted by persons on the street before any damage was done. One of these teams consisted of two horses attached to a country wagon; the other was a two-horse express, laden with horse collars.

Early yesterday morning, while a drove of horses lashed together by threes, were passing through Broadway, being taken to the depot, three of them got loose from the man who had them in charge and ran away. At the intersection of Ninth street they leaped over a pedestrian in the street, and when last seen were in the vicinity of Sixteenth street.

About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday evening Capt. John Martin and Officer Coulter arrested a negro boy some 14 years of age, named George Mast, for stealing $35 from Mrs. Annie Tolbert, on Sixth street, between York and Breckinridge. The boy was arrested on the premises, and all but $7 of the money was found on his person. The young rascal was confined in the jail last night.

The Louisville delegation to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Bowling Green, held during the past week, returned home yesterday morning, and were warm in their praise of the generous people of that city, for many excellent entertainments gotten up for the comfort of the visitors. Every delegate would vote for Bowling Green to be the place for the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Clark O. Smith, of this city, has received letters from Mrs. Barclay, Mr. C. B. Holden, chairman of the Chicago Board of Aldermen, and many others, who return sincere thanks to the people of Louisville for relief furnished them. The first car load from this city contained clothing and provision amounting to over $30,000, which was distributed among over seven thousand persons.

Yesterday a negro boy carried a tarpaulin into Dupont's paper warehouse, on Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and offered it for sale. Seeing that the man in the store suspected something wrong, he left the store until it could be weighed, and carefully forgot to return. Upon inquiry it was found that he had stolen the article from the United States Mail-line Company at the levee.

We saw yesterday in the hands of Mr. J. Esten Cooke, three checks, amounting in all to $10,000, drawn by the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company on the National Park Bank, New York, in favor of the widow and children of the late Jas. A. Edwards, of Shelbyville, Ky. It will be remembered that Mr. Edwards was killed a few weeks since near Anchorage by falling from the Short-line railroad cars.

Passengers who have come to this city report that a fearful collision between two freight trains occurred near Peoria, Illinois, on the Terre Haute and St. Louis railroad, on the evening of the 25th. Seventeen coaches and one engine are said to have been almost if not quite ruined. Several persons were badly injured, but no one was killed. The wreck was removed very rapidly, and the road soon put in running condition.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a negro man walked into Preston-street market-house, followed by a dog. A white man kicked the animal, and the negro said something in defense of his dog's character which enraged the white man, and he dealt the colored man a severe blow over the head with a butcher's file. Both then ran through the market, frightening the women and scattering things generally as they went, the negro endeavoring to escape from the white man, and the latter fleeing from the grasp of the police.

Knights of Pythias.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Application was made from Lexington to the grand officers of this State, of the above order, for a dispensation to organize a lodge of Knights of Pythias in that city. Grand Officers C. A. Brown, Fred. Heser, W. A. Borden, C. W. German and H. Formhalls, reached Lexington on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and were met at the depot by a committee appointed by the petitioners, and conducted to the Phoenix Hotel, where they were provided with dinner. They were then conducted to the lodge-room, and after conferring the degrees upon fourteen of the applicants, adjourned for supper.

After supper they again proceeded to the lodge-room, when four more applicants were obligated in the several degrees. The lodge was then instituted and named Phantom Lodge, No. 15, K. of P. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing term: Jas. T. Upington, V. P.; O. S. Wood, W. C.; Thos Foreman, W. V. C.; Geo. C. Snyder, W. R. and C. S.; Chas. Norris, W. F. S.; Wm. Farley, B.; D. A. King, G.; J. Shryock, I. G.; R. J. Downing, O. G.; Philos Stratton, D. A. King, J. Henessy and Jas. Rumsey, P. C's.

All members expressed themselves as well pleased with the work. The officers and members invited the Grand Officers to a banquet given at Bro. Gus. Jaubert's to the Grand Officers. The tables were laden with the finest game and all the delicacies of the season. The lodge is composed of the best material of Lexington, and will soon number fifty members.

The Coal Famine.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

An article appeared in the Courier-Journal Friday morning headed, "Coal Famine," claiming to be a correct statement in regard to the total amount of coal on hand, and the names of the dealers attached who hold said coal, and the probable prices for the next ten days. Our names are not attached to that list. Now, for the benefit of our regular customers and all those who may see proper, we announce that we will receive orders for the best Pittsburgh coal, to be delivered immediately from our office, No. 139 Fourth street, for the "next ten days" at 32 cents, or $8 per cart load of twenty-five bushels, and pledge ourselves further that at the expiration of the "ten days," for the next succeeding fifteen days there shall not be added more than 4 cents per bushel, or $1 on the cart load of twenty-five bushels. And now, since your attention has been called to the particular benefit of economy, we have only to say that "A stitch in time saves nine."

DIPPOLD & GOOSE.

WEATHER REPORT.

War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather will probably continue Sunday on the south and middle Atlantic coasts, and partially clear weather in New England. Brisk northwest winds prevail during the night from New Jersey to Massachusetts and on Lake Ontario. A storm west of the Mississippi will move northeastward with southerly and easterly winds on the upper lakes by Sunday night.

☞ A certain beadle had fancied the manse housemaid; but at a loss for an opportunity to declare himself, one day—a Sunday—when his duties were ended, he looked sheepish, and said, "Mary, wad ye tak a turn, Mary?" He led her to the church-yard, and, pointing with his finger, got out. "My fowk lie there, Mary; wad you like to lie there?" The grave hint was taken, and she became his wife, but does not yet lie there.

LOUISVILLE MINERS.

Who is Interested in the Gold Diggings of the Far West.

Valuable Investments.

Over a hundred of the leading citizens of Louisville are interested in the gold and silver mines of the far West. The companies in which they are mainly interested are the Hiawatha, Edgar, Alpha and Seaton. The Hiawatha Gold and Silver Mining Company was formed on the 1st of September, 1870, with a million dollars capital stock and one hundred thousand dollars paid up subscriptions as a fund for operations. Of this fund, sixty thousand dollars was at once taken, and has all, or very nearly all, been paid up. Of the capital stock, a majority is still owned by Dr. John S. Seaton, the original proprietor of the valuable mineral rights in Clear Creek county, Colorado, that the Hiawatha Gold and Silver Mining Company now owns. This property is near Mill City, and comprises a ranch claim of eighty acres, two tunnel sites and 12,300 feet of lode claims, as well as an immense water power.

The directors of the Hiawatha company are Wm. C. Kennedy, Wm. L. Murphy, I. T. Murphy, N. W. Hughes, James R. Timmons, S. S. Hite and P. Galt Millen. The president is W. C. Kennedy, the vice president Wm. L. Murphy, and the secretary and treasurer D. L. Irwin.

Dr. Seaton was born in Jefferson county, Ky. He went out to Colorado in May, 1861, when it was almost wild, and has been ever since devoted to the development of that finest mineral and agricultural country east of the Rocky mountains.

No other class of men have entered as enthusiastically into mining adventures as our coal dealers, and among those of them who have interests in Colorado mines are Wm. C. Kennedy, W. L. Murphy, I. T. Murphy, Nicholas Hughes, D. L. Irwin, George Kaye, William Kaye and S. W. Cloyd; but some others of our leading citizens have valuable interests. Among them, James Bridgeford, the great banker and stove manufacturer; P. Galt Miller, who is Mr. Bridgeford's partner; S. S. Hite and T. W. Thompson, who are attached to the Chancery Court; E. Y. Naylor, formerly with Bremaker & Co.; B. F. Rudy, a builder; John B. Lewis, a commission merchant; Dr. D. P. Stark, Isaac Cromie, the great coal and ice dealer; F. A. Crump, the bookseller; Robert Atwood, a popular insurance agent, and many others whom we cannot recall. These gentlemen do not rush into mining adventures without knowing something about the chances. There are perhaps twenty citizens of Louisville who have been to the mines of Colorado and can avouch the reliability of the interests wherein Louisville capitalists make investments. Thus, among the Louisville men who have visited the Colorado mines, we may mention Judge Cochran, S. S. Hite, R. H. Crump, P. Galt Miller, Col. Seaton, S. W. Cloyd, Frank B. Jones, S. S. Parker, Mr. Reid, the grocer; John B. Lewis, E. Y. Naylor, Wm. C. Kennedy, Wm. B. Kennedy, D. L. Irwin, John Burks and Mr. Slaughter.

The Hiawatha company is now cutting a tunnel from the river and road right into the base of the hill. The tunnel is now 230 feet into the hill, and it is to be carried 2,270 feet further. In the entire distance of 2,270 feet it is confidently believed that the tunnel will cut through thirty-three different lodes, some of them only six inches wide and others as much as twenty-five feet in width. It is expected that the tunnel will cut through a valuable lode within the next hundred feet that it goes in. It is a curious fact that in the Colorado mines there have been no segregated veins discovered. All are true fissure veins, and the deeper the mining is carried the richer is the yield of mineral product. In the mines ledge, lode, lead and vein are all held to mean the same thing. In most of the mines the ore is taken out and sold to reduction works, which in some cases smelt and in others crush and use the amalgamating process. The mining companies say that more reduction works and a larger number of skilled workmen are the only things needed to secure an immense yield of bullion from Colorado. Other parties say that what is most needed is the development of the mines, so that they may be made to yield all the ore that the reduction works need. The Hiawatha mines are about forty miles west of Denver, and the work on the tunnel, though done under contract, is at this time superintended by E. Y. Naylor, of this city, who is out there.

The Edgar Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Louisville, was formed as late as May, 1871, with a million dollars capital stock and $100,000 paid-in working base. In this company Dr. Seaton still owns a fourth interest. Its directors are, V. R. Bartlett, Dr. J. A. Brady, S. W. Cloyd, S. S. Parker and J. B. Lewis. Its president is V. R. Bartlett, Esq., of the firm of Lane & Bartlett, tobacco dealers, and its vice president is J. B. Lewis, Esq. The property of the Edgar Mining Company is located about thirty-five miles west of Denver, and near the town of Idaho. Both the Hiawatha and Edgar mining property will be directly on the line of the Colorado Central Pacific railroad that is to be built next year.

The work now being done on the Edgar mine is drifting in to the vein. They have gone in one hundred and twenty feet, and have taken out considerable ore that was met on the way to the main vein. The ore is divided into first and second classes, and there are now ten or eleven tons of first-class ore from this mine awaiting reduction. It is expected that some fine bullion bricks will be here within a fortnight. The Edgar Company can only work to advantage about a dozen men while it is making the drift. This company has six thousand feet of lode, good water power and a tunnel site.

Efforts are being made at this time to get up the Alpha Gold and Silver Mining Company, whose property will be eleven thousand three hundred feet of lode claims, three tunnel rights, a splendid water power and a ranch of 160 acres. On the water-power is a crushing mill, and on the property there is a mill house and a dwelling. On this property there has been already over $80,000 spent. No ore is being taken out yet.

The Seaton mine, which is near the town of Idaho, is now being worked by the firm of Ford, Lewis & Seatons, there being three Seatons. On this property there are 16,300 feet of lode claims and a very valuable water-power.

The ore of these mines has been analyzed many times, and has given results of the widest divergence. Thus some specimens have not yielded gold and silver worth more than $170 in a ton of ore, while in one case the yield was at the enormous rate of $16,747 in a ton of two thousand pounds of ore. Very many analyses have been made by Professor Kent, of the U. S. Assay Office, in New York. The ore is in quartz rock and is composed of iron and copper pyrites, gold, silver and argentiferous galena. Mr. G. H. Anderson, of this city, very recently analyzed 100 grains of ore from the Seaton lode and reports as follows:

Gold	.25
Silver	1.31
Copper	19.56
Iron	6.12
Lead	45.00
Sulphur	12.75
Lime and other earths	5.75
Silica	8.00
	98.74
Loss in analysis	1.26
	100.

Value in 2,000 lbs:

Silver	$496 70 5-6
Gold	1,507 05
Total	$2,003 75 5-6

A company called the Prize Gold and Silver Mining Company of this city owns valuable mineral claims, and other rights in Gilpin county, which adjoins Clear Creek county, Colorado. Its property is about forty miles from Denver. In this company a number of our leading citizens have interests—among them J. S. Lithgow, the great stove and grate manufacturer, Andrew Low, Esq., J. D. Smyser, and Sam'l K. Richardson.

Another Louisville company, composed of W. H. Slaughter, R. H. Crump, Samuel K. Richardson and others, is working a mining claim close to Mill City.

Mr. A. Low got up two other companies to work Colorado mines some time ago, but we do not know that they are now doing anything.

Mining in Colorado is in its infancy, but is expected to be exceedingly productive, and, if it is, Louisville will be largely benefited, as not only are over a hundred of our best citizens interested in mining companies, but many others own interests in other mining companies, whose headquarters are in other cities or at the mines. The cash capital that Louisville has invested in Colorado mines amounts to over half a million dollars.

The investment in Colorado mines is perhaps safer than it would be in any other Western Territory. The Colorado mines are even now readily accessible, and are so contiguous to large districts of excellent agricultural lands that mining can be advantageously carried on. Altogether Colorado contains 106,475 square miles, and is divided into two very nearly equal portions by the Rocky Mountains. The eastern half embraces most of the agricultural lands that are now cultivated. In this eastern half are the mines situated in which our Louisville capitalists have interests. Denver is in the valley of the Platte river, in the eastern portion of Colorado, and the mining country is from thirty-five to fifty miles west of it. Denver is a city of six thousand inhabitants.

The amount of the precious metals yielded by the mines of Colorado probably reaches to five million dollars a year, but no accurate estimate can be obtained.

The Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company in 1869 carried Eastward of silver, $197,744; gold, $1,909,491.

The most important mining companies in Colorado, beside those that belong to this city, are the Wilson & Cass Gold Mining Company, Brown Silver Mining Company, and the What Cheer Mining Company. The principal lodes worked are the Equator, Terrible, Baker, Blackhawk, Georgetown, Astor, Clift, Griffith, Brown, Coin, Belmont, Pewatic, Kingston, Watonga, Bobtail, Winnebago, DeWitt, and Cosley. There are six leading reduction works. The number of mills is 29, and the stamps 694.

The largest mining companies now working are Smith & Parmelee, Briggs, Perrin, Blackhawk, Consolidated Gregory, California, and Union Pacific.

The companies that have shut down are the Ophir, Grinnell, Rocky Mountain, and Narragansett.

About 70 per cent. of the gold bullion is extracted from the auriferous pyritic ores of Gilpin, Clear Creek, Bowlder, Park and Lake counties, three-fourths of it being from Gilpin and Clear Creek. Some of the first-class ores contain fifteen or twenty per cent. of copper. Beside copper and iron pyrites, almost every lode carries some zinc, blende and galena. The galena contains from a trace of to a large percentage of silver, but probably little or no gold, unless there are copper or iron pyrites present. Properly developed the mines of Colorado can be made to yield twenty million dollars a year for a long period of time, and investment in them is a sure thing.

NO-NOSED BILL.

[Not by any means by Bret Harte, but]

BY SAMUEL BLOTTER.

The sun rose on Persimmon's Corner. It was 5 o'clock A. M., in the month of May, and the sun commonly rose at that hour at that season of the year. The sun was the only visitor at the Corner who had any regularity of habits, and even that luminary had on this occasion a very red face.

Two men sat playing cards in the single rough-walled room of a log house, and a third looked sleepily on, occasionally snuffing a candle, now well burned down. Mr. William Ruffin, commonly called No-Nosed Bill at the settlement, from a disfigurement to his face brought on by a violent altercation some years before, with an individual known as the Arkansas Stumper, sat on a box resting on a small keg. Furniture was scarce in 1850 at the Corner. Bill shuffled the cards skillfully and dealt them slowly to his opponent, a dark-faced young man with a great black beard and a small forehead.

"Blow out that light, Stumpy," said Bill; "we shan't need it no longer. Now, then, stranger, it's your play."

No sound was heard but the slamming of the cards on the table. The man called Stumpy waked up, and, leaning forward on both elbows, watched the game. A bead of perspiration starting from the summit of the stranger's forehead meandered slowly to the extremity of his nose and hung there. The game ended and No-Nosed Bill calmly scraped off the stakes into a leather bag, now quite full, which he drew from the bosom of his red shirt. Suddenly the stranger sprang to his feet and remarked—

[His language is omitted by the author on account of its unpleasant vehemence.]

"Easy, stranger," said Bill, calmly leaning back and crossing his leg over his knee. "Easy, now. If you want to bile over, and you think it would make you feel more comfortable like, why bile. But there ain't no occasion for you to go and say them cards was stocked, 'cause they was played fair, and Stumpy here'll tell you so, and so would any other man, if they'd been any other man lookin' on, which they wasn't. Now you jest keep calm, stranger, and don't you go and get riled, 'cause it won't do you no good."

[The stranger's language is again suppressed by reason of its unwarranted violence.]

"Now, look here, stranger," said Bill. "You're the unreasonablest man, most, that ever I see. There ain't no man at the Corner as can say but I've acted squar'. Maybe I did cut up a little rough with French Freddy night afore last, but what of it? It wasn't my fault. He made some sich remarks as them you've been lettin' out, and then he drored his shooter on me. Was I goin' to stan' there and be drored on by a man as wan't half my size? I guess not. So I went for him, kind o' promiscous like, and when I got through, there wasn't no more Freddy. Some of 'em blamed me, but there wan't no 'casion for anybody to say but what I did the gentlemanly thing."

[The stranger's language is again omitted on account of its forcible inelegance.]

"Now, see here, stranger, there ain't nothin' mean about me," said Bill, still without excitement. "I'll tell you what I'll do; you seem to be a goodish sort of chap, though you don't know so much about keerds, perhaps, as some folks. I've pulled in since we set down yesterday noon p'raps seven hundred dollars, besides some gold dust and some change. Now you may have the dust and the change, and we'll call it squar'."

The stranger's language is inadmissible. He pulled out a formidable bowie-knife and stuck it quivering in the table.

"I will see that, and go you one better," remarked Bill, quietly drawing a knife twice as large, with a blade at both ends. The stranger drew a derringer and flourished it wildly. No-Nosed Bill whipped out a six-barreled revolver and covered him with it. Seeing that his arguments were ineffectual, the stranger withdrew, and his ejaculations as he strode away were borne back to them on the morning air.

"I don't see no call for a man to be unreasonable," said Bill. "Come, Stumpy, it's too late to turn in; we'll have a little game of seven-up." And he poured out the last drop from the black bottle which stood on the table, and drank it off, with the remark that he was sorry there was no more, but he supposed his companion did not feel thirsty.

A red-headed lad of ten, with a freckled face, tumbled off a low couch in the corner, and came toward them. Bill passed his hands through the boy's curls, and with a smile of fondness bade him to return to his bed.

The lad's answer is omitted on account of its terseness and strength. He was allowed to take a hand, and expressed his thirst and his disgust at the condition of the bottle.

"Thet boy," said Bill, "is too knowin'. Ther ain't no game he ain't up to, and there's some I can't give him no points on. But this sort o' life ain't just the thing for the boy, you know, Stumpy. It's sharpenin', I know, but there is *some* things besides sharpenin'. Now, I made up my mind to-night as I sot here between deals, as how I had money enough to afford to send him East and put him in some college, where he could larn readin' and writin' and a few other things I don't know. What's your idea of that, young 'un?"

The reply is suppressed on account of its violence. The boy then inquired what his father was sitting on.

"It's powder," replied Bill—"blarstin' powder. It don't belong to me. The expressman left it here, accidentally like, and I thought I'd keep it. I thought it might be brandy, till I bored a hole in it."

The door was all at once opened just then and Judge Lynch entered, followed by the stranger and seven citizens of the Corner. Each man wore a long black beard and a red flannel shirt, and carried a revolver in one hand and a bowie knife in the other. Judge Lynch stepped forward to the table, and taking up the bottle, held it to the light. It was empty! The condition of that bottle was destined to have an effect on the future population of Persimmon's Corner.

"It's empty, jedge," said Bill. "I'm sorry. Jest wait till I wind up this game and I'll step around to the 'Sheds' and fill it up."

"William Ruffin," said the judge, with as much sternness as the asthma would permit, "we have come for you, and you can have ten minutes to prepare."

"Well now, that *is* jest a little rough," said Bill. "That isn't *quite* neighborly. No man can't say as ever I didn't act squar' by 'em. Hev you picked out the tree, jedge?"

"Well, we thought as how that old pine, jest outside the door, would answer about as well as any," replied the judge. "That limb jest over the door rather took our eye as we come along."

The lad threw himself at his father's feet and burst into tears. Bill put him gently aside. "Jedge," he said, "I'll jest trouble you to hand me that there pipe on the mantel, there. Ten minutes is time enough to play this hand out and have one more smoke."

As the judge turned, No-Nosed Bill struck a match and stooped over. A terrible explosion followed. When the smoke cleared away, it was remarked that the door was split in two and hung by one hinge, and the window was blown out, while at least a third of the roof was gone.

The judge was no more; Stumpy and the boy were no more; the stranger was no more; No-Nosed Bill was—a little more, but not much.

With a loud imprecation which tore off another large piece of the roof, the seven men sprang upon Bill with their knives, but he feebly waved them off with an uninjured hand.

"Easy, now, gentlemen," he said, faintly. "Jest let me play out this hand my own way. I've only got a few keerds left and there ain't none on 'em trumps. Jest lean what there is left of me up against the wall, there, will ye, and let me pass in my chips now without no interference. No man can't say as ever I took no advantage of 'em, and that is about all I have to say."

They complied with his request, and also gave him his pipe and lighted it, when he asked for it, but he seemed not to enjoy his smoke.

"I've got seven thousand dollars in that 'ere trunk there," he said presently, "and (puff) I wish you'd set up a moniment over me and this boy (puff). I'm sorry for the boy. I was goin' to make a scholar and a gen'leman of that boy. And hev somethin' writ on the marble, you know, about how as I never took no advantage of no man and allus tried to do my level best (puff, puff). And put up a smallish kind of a one over that stranger there. There ain't nothin' mean about me."

The head of No-Nosed Bill dropped upon his shoulder, and his pipe, falling from his lips, dropped on the floor and broke into pieces. The seven men involuntarily sheathed their bowie-knives and took off their hats. And the faint smoke-wreaths floated gracefully upward through the rent in the roof, and, seen a moment against the deep blue sky, vanished forever.—[Worcester Gazette.

☞ In the course of a trial lately reported by the Gazette des Tribunaux, a curious specimen was produced of a marriage certificate under the Commune. It ran as follows:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The citizen Anet, son of Jean Louis Anet, and the Maria Saint—she engaged to follow the said citizen everywhere and to love him always.—Anet, Maria Saint.

Witnessed by the undermentioned citizen and citoyenne, Fuihrer, Laroche. Paris, April 22, 1871.

The promises made by the citizen Anet are conspicuous by their absence, while those of the citoyenne Maria Saint are extremely comprehensive. It is evident that the citoyenne Minck was not invited to these nuptials, or she would never have lent her countenance to so one-sided an arrangement.

☞ It will be remembered that the Germans lost one flag in the late war, and that Minotti Garibaldi took pains to inform his antagonist that it was not taken in battle, but found on the field covered with the bodies of its guard. The Emperor William has presented new colors to the battalion, on the ground that the loss "was one of those lamentable events which are the result of untoward circumstances, and for which no one can be held responsible. The flag was neither taken by a victorious enemy, nor abandoned by a troop of discouraged soldiers; its position on the battlefield bears honorable testimony to the character of the men before whom it lay until the approach of night hid it from the eyes of its guardians."

☞ It is certainly a curious chemical fact that the substances required to form table salt are both of them poisonous—chloride and sodium. No one can use either of these articles separately with safety and yet combine them, and they form a substance necessary to health, and one found upon every table.

☞ The Times of India has a circumstantial account of "the falling of a thunderbolt near Ihangara, in Scind." This destructive messenger from the skies descended in a populous region, "tore a chasm in the rain-soaked earth, which swallowed houses and their inmates; some sixty persons perished."

CITY FEATURES.

The American Sewing Machine works a perfect button and eylet-hole.

The American Sewing Machine does the most beautiful overseaming as by hand.

The American Sewing Machine will work "six button-holes per minute."

The American Sewing Machine can change from button-hole work to plain sewing in two minutes.

The American Sewing Machine does all manner of plain sewing needed in the family.

The American Sewing Machine is simple and perfectly noiseless.

The American Sewing Machine is a favorite in every family where it is known.

The American Sewing Machine is the only button-hole and sewing machine combined.

The American Sewing Machine office is No. 90 West Jefferson street. Call and examine before purchasing any other machine.

Cavalry Horses Wanted. Inspection every day at 10 o'clock, on Third street, beyond the Barracks. Price paid, $135.

Office of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, No. 137 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky., October 21, 1871.

Mr. Charles Brown, General Agent Davis Sewing Machine:

Sir—Feeling that you are laboring under a misapprehension in regard to the merits of the "Home Shuttle Sewing Machine," simply because it sells so much cheaper than others, and desiring to give you an opportunity to show cause why you should ask from $30 to $40 more for the "Davis" than we do for the "Home Shuttle," we take this occasion to challenge you for either a public or private trial of the merits of our respective machines, at any time and place you may select, outside of our respective places of business, and before an impartial committee.

We claim for our machine—first, that it runs easier; second, that it is more simple in construction; third, that it is easier to learn to operate; fourth, that it will do every variety of family sewing as well; fifth, that it is less liable to break needles; and sixth, that it is less liable to skip stitches than the "Davis" machine.

Hoping you may be prepared to give an immediate answer, and name an early day, we are yours truly, Knowles & Van Dusen, General Agents Home Shuttle Machine.

Fall and Winter Styles, 1871-2. Leave your measure at H. H. Neal's fashionable merchant tailoring establishment. Special attention paid to wedding suits, party suits and business suits, from fine French and English diagonals, John Peter Schoeller's winterings, French and English basket suitings, Paris and London cassimeres for pantaloons. Also beavers, English meltons and the famous Devonshire Kearsey overcoats made up in the most fashionable manner and on short notice. Garments made in the most approved style; every article guaranteed. Please give us a trial. The finest selections of ties, scarfs, hosiery, gloves and medicated underwear, and everything in the furnishing line. We keep perfect fitting shirts, styles and quality to suit the most fastidious. As we manufacture our own goods, we can compete with any house in the country. Please call and satisfy yourselves. Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

Cigars! Cigars! Two-hundred and fifty thousand imported Havana cigars of the most select brands and of our own importation, for sale by EDW. PEYNADO & CO., No. 17 West Main street. Branches—Galt House, Louisville Hotel and Maxwell House cigar stands.

☞ Six beautiful Card Photographs for $1, and large size (warranted to please), at reduced prices, at J. C. Elrod's, second gallery below Fourth, on Main street. The most beautiful pictures—all sizes, and best gallery in the city, if you can find it. Ladies' entrance, No. 144 Main street.

The East End Now Attractive! because of the beauty of scenery—the *health of the location*—the handsome and expensive improvements—the grand enterprises now in contemplation. If you want property, go to the East End. Remember Glenwood subdivision on Tuesday next. S. S. Meddis.

The Advance in Coal does not affect the price of Gosnell's Family Wash Book. It sells for 25 cents, and can be found at all bookstores and at 137 Fifth street.

☞ H. S. Duncan & Sons are now at their old stand, southeast corner Fourth and Market, with full stock of trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. All orders promptly filled.

☞ See advertisement of a liver-colored setter dog lost. Return him to Lindenberger & Herr.

☞ See advertisement in another column of fine trotting horses for sale.

Wanted! the people to know that they can get safes repaired at E. K. Hall & Co.'s only safe factory in the city, No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Merino Underwear. A full assortment of superior goods at Platt's.

Take Notice. If you want your safe moved call or send word to E. K. Hall & Co.'s, only safe factory in the city, No. 574 West Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

Beaver Underwear. Warranted not to shrink and will last for years. Made to order at Platt's.

Remember! If you want to exchange your old safe and get a new one, go to E. K. Hall & Co.'s safe factory, No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Vosburg Flannels. A full stock of these standard goods for underwear. Made up to order at Platt's.

☞ If you want a combination lock put on your safe, call or send to E. K. Hall & Co.'s, the only safe and lock factory in the city, No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

Cheviot Shirtings. The choicest assortment of elegant patterns, and the finest goods in the city to be found at Platt's. Made up to order at short notice.

☞ If you want a vault or vault front, call or send by mail for circular and prices to E. K. Hall & Co.'s safe and lock factory, No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Anti-Rheumatic Flannel. A sure preventive of colds, ague and disorders resulting from sudden changes of the weather. Made to order at Platt's, 64 Fourth street.

☞ Remember that E. K. Hall & Co.'s Louisville safe and lock factory has no connection with any other house in this or any other city. No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

English Lasting Underwear. The very best in the market, cheap, durable, does not shrink, and warm as wool. Sold only by N. Sid. Platt.

☞ Take notice that E. K. Hall & Co., No. 574 West Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, sell safes at lower prices than can be bought at any other house in the city.

Glenwood will be Sold Positively on Tuesday, October 31, 1871, and all the lots adjoining, varying in from 1½ to 9 acres. S. S. Meddis.

☞ Magill Brothers, No. 161 Fourth street, have a complete assortment of the new ware, "Rochelle" and "Versailles" patterns. This ware resembles white French china in beauty of finish, style and color.

Only $3 per Dozen for extra weight British socks at Platt's. The cheapest sock now offered to the public.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ If you want any wood-working machinery made, or steel work in general done, call or send your orders to E. K. Hall & Co., No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Merino Socks. A full line of these goods at Platt's.

☞ Children's swings at Magill Brothers', cheap and convenient; can be used in halls or doorways.

The Last Opportunity to buy Glenwood will be on Tuesday next, October 31. The property will be positively sold.

☞ Those Hudson bay sable, mink, and genuine ermine furs are the finest ever displayed in the city. Call and see them. Lewis & Lucas, 120 Fourth street.

☞ Cartwright & Warner's celebrated underwear for sale at Platt's, 64 Fourth street.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Lewis & Lucas' fashionable hat and fur emporium, 120 Fourth street, is the place to get first-class goods—everything new.

☞ Elegant coal vases, coal hods, fire irons and standards, etc., just received at Magill Brothers', No. 161 Fourth street.

An Absolute Sale of Beautiful Property at Glenwood, on Tuesday, October 31, 1871.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

CITY FEATURES.

The Best and Cheapest Shirts in the city are to be had at Platt's. None but the best of material used, and in fit and finish superior to any shirt in the market. Platt is still making his "Standard" of Masonville muslin and No. 1 linen for $18 a half dozen, and "Superior" of New York mills muslin and extra fine linen for $15. A fit guaranteed in all cases. No. 64 Fourth street.

The Cheapest Black Silks in the city at S. Barker & Co.'s.

The Ladies are especially invited to examine the rubber jewelry, toys, balls, table oil-cloth, nursery sheeting, diaper bibs, silk and gossamer umbrellas, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ French merino, all colors, at 50 cents per yard at S. Barker & Co.'s.

Country Merchants, now is the time to purchase your rubber shoes and clothing, &c., and get the discounts from the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ New cloth colors satteens just opened at S. Barker & Co.'s.

Free Lunch. Opossum Lunch, with Kentucky-grown yams, at Southern Stock-yard Saloon, Saturday night, at 8 o'clock; on Sunday, from 5 to 7 P. M. Come and see us. Gus. W. Orton.

☞ The largest and cheapest stock of black goods in the city at S. Barker & Co.'s.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention! Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding-tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ For bargains in bombazines go to the New York Store.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them. D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ For bargains in cloth colors satteens go to S. Barker & Co.'s.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ The largest stock of Japanese silks in the city, at reduced prices, at S. Barker & Co.'s.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Canton flannels at 16⅔ cents per yard, brown and bleached, at S. Barker & Co.'s.

To Country Merchants and Druggists. We call the special attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city, purchasing their fall stock, to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. These preparations have proven to be very popular wherever sold, generally taking the place of any medicines of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. No stock is complete without them. They are not secret nostrums, but are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians. *Sold by all our wholesale druggists.*

☞ Great bargains in underwear, hosiery and gloves at S. Barker & Co.'s.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

Louisville Hotel, Oct., 1870.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted. Truly your friend, L. O. SHENAULT.

Testimony of Mr. Frederick Bishop, a young gentleman well known in this city:

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11, 1871.

Dr. Wintersmith—My Dear Sir: With feelings of profound gratitude do I thank you for your invaluable Chill Cure. I had been suffering with chills and fever for several months; had been under the treatment of our ablest physicians; tried all the remedies in the market, but nothing gave me anything but more temporary relief until I struck your valuable chill tonic. *It has cured me entirely.* Believing you to be a benefactor to mankind, I am, dear Doctor, Gratefully yours, FRED. BISHOP.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	9:25 P. M.
6:10 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	6:30 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincin. Express (Daily.)	12:10 P. M.
10:25 P. M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:25 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:35 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:55 A. M.
5:05 P. M.	Lagrange Accomodation, except Sunday	8:05 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle. (Sundays excepted.)		Arrive Lou.
6:05 A. M.	(Express Daily.)	7:55 A. M.
5:05 P. M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	2:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	1:20 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommod'ion (Daily except Sundays.)	3:30 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:35 A. M.	To & from Elizabethtown	9:50 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	and Greenville, 92 miles	6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A. M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A. M.
2:40 P. M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	11:45 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	9:00 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:45 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
1:00 A. M.	St. Louis Express	7:00 A. M.
9:40 A. M.	Chicago Express	7:00 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Night Express	10:45 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis accommodation (Daily except Sunday)	9:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis express (Daily)	12:35 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	North Vernon accommodation	

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Temple.

For Three Nights Only, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, November 2d, 3d, and 4th.

SATSUMA'S ROYAL JAPANESE.

THE best performers ever in this country. Men, women and children in native costume, giving a performance never attempted by Americans. The original "ALL RIGHT" with this troupe. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission—Gallery 50 cents, Parquette seats 75 cents. Seats can be had at Will S. Hays' Music Store, Fourth street, three days in advance, without extra charge. A Grand Jap Matinee on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Admission to matinee 50 cents; children 25. H. SCHUHMANN, Manager. J. E. Noble, Agent. oc29 dtf

Weisiger Hall.

Grand Musical & Scientific Entertainment

THE Grandest Combination now travelling in America. Mdme. EMILY CLARE, celebrated French Vocalist and Pianist, now with Dr. Livingstone's Panorama. Monday and Tuesday, October 30 and 31. Tickets for sale at Will S. Hays'. oc29 d3

Miss Ella Finley's Dancing Academy for Children,

AT WEISIGER HALL, Friday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, and Saturday morning and afternoon, from 10 o'clock and 3 to 5 o'clock. Young ladies' class Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Residence 231 Second street, near Chestnut.

Opera-House.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1871,

ABBOTT PANTOMIME TROUPE!

From Fisk's Grand Opera House, New York.

THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.

☞ Box-sheet now open. oc29 dtf

GRAND BALL

WILL be given by the members of Johannes Hass Lodge, No. 8, A. F. A., at Odd Fellows' Hall, on October 31st, for the benefit of the brethren in Chicago. All friends of the order are respectfully invited to attend. Committee of Arrangements—F. Hodger, W. Dumeyer, H. Meyer, F. Hass, F. Fisher, F. Schmidknecht.

SECOND GRAND BALL

Of Excelsior Lodge, No. 12,

Knights of Pythias,

FOR the benefit of their widows' and orphans' fund, to be given at WEDEKIND'S NEW HALL, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,

Monday Evening, Nov. 6, 1871.

Committee of Arrangements—Len. Fensterer, Henry G. Wunts, Mathias Fender, C. C. Will, George Marker.

Floor Committee—M. Knobler, ... John Bodenbender, Louis L. Rammers, John Besch, George Weinsberg, L. Herbold, George Wohlwend, John Broemann. Tickets $1. oc22 St3

PUBLIC SALES.

Administrator's Sale.

AS administrator of John Gardner, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, on the 23d day of November, 1871, the large steam flouring and corn and saw mill, 25 miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon Branch R. R., on the Beech Fork, two miles from Boston, Nelson co., Ky. Easy terms will be given, which will be made known on the day of sale. oc19 dm* BEN. GARDNER, Adm'r.

GAS FIXTURES.

The largest and best assortment in the city for sale at net cost price by ROB'T BIGGS, 76 West Green street. oc29 SuWeSatlm

GREAT ATTRACTION!

AT THE

Parlor Furniture Manufactory

On north side Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 231.

The finest and largest stock of Parlor Furniture can be found at the above-named place.

A lot of new style Suits are being prepared and will be ready in a few days to put on the covering.

Parties ordering Suits can select covering and have them finished in a short time.

There are many varieties of coverings best make of hair-cloth, cotolines, reps, plain and stripes, of every description and color.

Call and examine the goods, and you will find the prices very low. Respectfully, JOHN FENSTER, Proprietor.

oc22 SuW&FtJal

RHORER & SPEED,

119 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ We can furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. se1 FrSu&Wetm

C.S.Maltby's Oysters

H. W. ERLE, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, sole agent for Louisville, is daily receiving by express full supplies of C. S. Maltby's "OLD RELIABLE" BALTIMORE OYSTERS, the very best in the market. Wholesale and retail. oc29 dlmeTu

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.'S

EXTENSIVE

REAL ESTATE SALE

—OF—

283 Feet of Valuable Ground on Magazine and Nineteenth Sts., in Barber's Addition to Louisville.

ON TUESDAY, November 7th, 1871, we will sell, at auction, to the highest bidder, by order of a non-resident, the above property; divided into convenient lots, a plot of which will be exhibited upon the grounds on day of sale.

The neighborhood is well built up with business and dwelling-houses, and a street railway is now running within one square. This property is in a section of the city rapidly increasing in value and offers unusual inducements to purchasers for speculative investment or for homes.

Terms—⅓ cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with 6 per cent. interest and lien.

oc29 dts HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Agents.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER AND S. S. MEDDIS.

25 Desirable Homes for Men of Small Means.

Absolute Sale to Close Out Barret's Subdivision, Situated on Portland Avenue, Todd, Baird, and Bank Streets, Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, Nov. 4th, 1871, at 3 P. M., we will sell the remaining 25 lots in Barret's subdivision. This property is very desirable for men of small means. The terms are very liberal. The property is surrounded by all the conveniences; free from all objectionable features generally pertaining to cheap grounds. Two street railroads within 300 feet of the most distant lot. Terms—$75 cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

oc29 BUCKEL & SHAFFER AND S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.

Elegant Seven-octave Imitation Rosewood Piano, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture; fine Top Buggy, and 300 bushels Pittsburg Coal

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, on Second street, No. 370, between Broadway and York, we will sell as above, together with fine Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets; secretary and book-case, wardrobes, bureaus, in short everything that goes to make up a complete outfit, beds, bedding, &c.

Housekeepers should not fail to attend this sale, as these goods are all of the best make and in fine order. Ladies specially invited. Terms cash.

oc29 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Beautiful Third-street Lot

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the east side of Third street, between Ormsby and Weisinger avenues, we will sell a beautiful building lot, 60x200 feet to a 20-foot alley. Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, oc28 d4 Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Desirable Market and Shelby Street Property at Auction.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the northeast corner of Shelby and Market streets, we will sell a two-story brick business house and residence of 9 rooms and store, gas, &c., lot 23x95 feet. After which we will sell a nice lot on the east side of Shelby street, in the rear of the above, 25x105 feet. Our orders are to sell to the highest bidder regardless of value. Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

oc28 dinSutd BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED

Business & Residence Property.

North Side Jefferson, Between Hancock and Clay, and Northwest Corner of Shelby and Marshall.

Sale for Division Among Heirs.

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, October 30th, 1871, at 3 P. M., I will sell a very valuable piece of property on the north side of Jefferson, between Hancock and Clay. The house is a substantial two-story brick, with large store-room, and about twelve chambers in first and second stories. Lot 23 4-12 by 204 to an alley.

Also, at 4 P. M., two exceedingly desirable Houses, one a store and residence above, the other a very cozy two-story brick house of 6 rooms, at the northwest corner of Shelby and Marshall. Lot 35 feet by 90.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

oc22,25,29&30 S. S. MEDDIS.

GRAND HIGHLAND SUBDIVISION

AUCTION SALE

OF BEAUTIFUL

East-end Building Sites

ON MAIN STREET EXTENSION.

THATCHER'S SUBDIVISION

—OF—

"GLENWOOD,"

At Beargrass or Spring Station, opposite the Fair Grounds.

A Home of Health and Refinement for Rich and Poor—A Railroad Station at Your Door—15 Minutes' Ride from the Court-house.

Main Street is now being Extended, and will be Completed will be an Air-line Thoroughfare to the Property.

On Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871, at 11 A. M.

IN offering the above property at auction, I desire to say its quantity, value, and location necessitates a subdivision, in order that it may be within the means of all classes of purchasers. Its locality and eligibility for business and residences give it advantages far superior to any other property in the vicinity of Louisville. Its beautiful improvements, consisting of a fine brick residence, all necessary out-houses, avenues, lawns, &c., with spring, cistern, and pond-water appropriately located, and its accessibility to the city render it unequaled as regards convenience and comfort. The orchard, consisting of tree and small fruits and natural forest, forming an embellishment of both taste and luxury. The early completion of East Main street (now a settled fact) and its extension renders not only certain but a necessity the building of street railway to the Fair Grounds, and it is no exaggeration to say the fund is now ready to build the road as soon as the terminus of Main street is determined by the city authorities. It is a well-known fact that the Fair Grounds are now being beautified and prepared for park purposes, and will, ere long, be the center of attraction as a suburban resort. These things, considered with the recent movements in the East End, justify the prediction that Glenwood property is ... The subdivision, embracing ... acres ... Plats at my office. Sale absolute.

oc19 eod S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

The Great Beargrass Distillery

AT LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

The Most Capacious, Complete and Admirably Arranged Distillery in the United States.

AT AUCTION.

THE continued ill health of the senior and professional engagements of the junior of our firm necessitates a sale of the above magnificent property. Therefore, on THURSDAY, November 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the entire property, consisting of the Grounds, Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c., will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. It is the most complete property, without doubt, the most complete of the kind in the whole country. The buildings are of the most substantial character (principally of stone and brick), handsome in appearance, while the interior is a model of convenience. The machinery used is the best and most approved of modern discovery. This property was built for a distillery, and cost nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The lot fronts on Main street 350 feet by 252 feet deep to the middle of Beargrass creek. The machinery used is in such perfect order that in one hour after balancing the mill-stones the distillery will be in running order. This property, for distilling purposes, is hardly equalled in any particular by any establishment west of the mountains, and the sale should attract the attention of distillers throughout the entire country. An accurate description of the property has been prepared in circular, which we will be glad to furnish upon application.

Terms of sale—$2,000 cash, and for the remainder one-sixth in thirty days, one-sixth in sixty days, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale. For all deferred payments notes, bearing interest, with approved security, payable in bank, will be required. But, if the purchaser desire it, two-thirds of the purchase money can be had upon terms extending from one to four years.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer. SCHULTHESS & CO.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 315 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently of its timber for the growth of grass and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 650 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the table lands of Bullitt, and has upon it some of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Office of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. oc29 d&wtf

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOCATION—A splendid business location, in Bullitt county, Ky., with 280 acres of land attached. Business well established and in a flourishing condition. Railroad convenient for transportation. Postoffice kept at store. Comfortable dwelling-house, good stables, out-houses, &c. Good orchards. Land one-third clear, and the remainder well timbered and convenient to saw mills and railroad. The best country property advertised for sale, and a good chance for an industrious man to live comfortably and make money. Will exchange in part for city property. Price $5,500. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. oc29

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—Commodious dwelling and 20 acres of ground to rent. I offer for sale or rent 111 acres of splendid Garden Land on the Cane run road, only half a mile from the city limits, and convenient to market. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to garden purposes. This land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Dwelling for rent. A commodious dwelling, outhouses, stables, etc., with 125 or 130 acres of rich ground attached, with fine orchard, comprising fruit of every description. This tract is adjacent to the 111 acres described above. Terms reasonable. For rent or purchase may apply to DR. H. D. POPE, 368 West Jefferson street. se30 dtf

LOST.

LOST—MARE—A large sorrel mare, 10 years old, 16 hands high, a little sway-backed. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to Mr. PARMELE, corner Seventh and Broadway.

LOST—PURSE—By a lady, either on the Walnut-street cars or on First or Jacob street, a leather purse, containing $22 50 in gold and a small amount of currency. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Mr. Harry Stuckey, No. 15 Center street, or at this office. oc28 Sa&Su*

LOST—DOG—A solid liver-colored setter, from the stable of Lindenberger & Herr, 71 Second street, on the night of the 26th. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the above place. oc28 d3

LOST—BREAST-PINS—Two Alaska diamond breast-pins, nearly alike. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at JACOB BEST's barber-shop, No. 86 Fifth street. oc28 d2*

LOST—WATCH—On Walnut-street car No. 22, going west, or transfer No. 2, a lady's enameled-back gold watch, set with small diamond back, with the name of the owner engraved on the inside of the case. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 113 Third street, to J. MONTZ. oc28 d1t

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A family from the East, having lately come to Louisville, desire to take a few gentlemen to board. First-class table and a comfortable home guaranteed. Location good. References given and required. Address FRANCIS, Courier-Journal office.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife and a few young men can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 236 Green street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BOARDING—A large front room, in a private family, centrally located. Address R. S. this office. oc29 d2*

BOARDING—A large front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good board, in a small family, can be obtained by calling at No. 26 W. Walnut street, between First and Second. oc28 d3*

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board for married or single, at reasonable rates, at the Ward House, cor. Second and Walnut sts. oc23 d2w

BOARDING—Parties wishing first-class board in a private family can be accommodated with two or three rooms as desired, en suite or single. Reference required. Address, with name, Mrs. D. E. N., Courier-Journal office. oc4 dtf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—$50 REWARD—From our stable, near Stoney creek, five miles from Frankfort, on Wednesday night, a large bay horse, 5 years old past, between 16 and 17 hands high, short neck, short coupled, straight face, with very few white hairs in face and under both hind heels, hair rubbed off small place on left shoulder by collar; paces well under saddle. Blind-bridle with round blinds and old Spanish saddle with wooden stirrups and dark leather quilted seat, and places split off of both ends of stirrups. We will pay the above reward for the delivery of the horse to us, in Frankfort, and $25 additional for the arrest of the thief and evidence to convict. Also $50 for the horse, and information where he can be got. J. S. & L. E. HARVIE, Frankfort. oc28 d5

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. C. WEBB & CO., of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their creditors' petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Louisville, Ky., before Jno. H. Ward, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. oc28 d1

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MULE—A small yellow bay mare mule, with dark stripe down her back, about 13 hands high. $5 reward will be paid for her delivery at railroad stable, Eighteenth and Walnut, or for information leading to her recovery. A.W. JOHNSON, Supt.

FOUND.

FOUND—RING—Last evening, near Walnut and Fourth streets, a plain gold ring, with inscription on inside, which the owner can have by calling at 155 Main street and proving same. GEO. J. COWAN.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY FRED. FRISCHE.

Coppersmith Establishment at Public Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1871, at 10 A. M., I will sell, at public auction, on Main, between Floyd and Preston streets, the well-known coppersmith establishment of Aug. Forcht, deceased, with all its contents, with all necessary tools and apparatus, four barrels of rosin, old and new copper, &c., wholesale or retail. Terms made known at sale.

oc29 d4 FRED. FRISCHE, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

2 fine Bed-room Sets (in Oil and Varnished Walnut), one fine Mahogany Parlor Set, with an assortment of good Common Furniture, Carpets, Oil-Cloth, Stoves, &c.

TUESDAY MORNING, October 31, at 10 o'clock.

oc29 SuTu

FOR SALE!

The Best Located and Most Desirable

LOT

In the city, on the north side of Broadway, below Sixth street.

Lot 60x200 feet to a 20-foot alley.

ONLY $2,000 cash down. Balance in five years. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., oc10 Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

For Sale.

150 by 200 Feet of Ground,

LOCATED on Third street, a short distance this side of Kentucky street. One hundred feet of the above is located on the west side of the street, and fifty feet on the east side.

se17 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

300 Acres of Land

IN Shelby county, Ky., five miles from Shelbyville, 200 acres in cultivation; good brick house; young orchards. One of the finest farms in Kentucky, one mile from railroad depot. Price low. oc1

123 Acres of Land in Jefferson County, Ky.,

FIFTEEN miles from the city, one mile from the Bardstown pike. Price $4,000. Will exchange for city property. oc1

FARM FOR SALE,

A FINE Farm, in Meade county, Ky., containing 180 acres, 75 acres meadow land. Large apple orchard, splendid timber, well stocked, &c. Will be sold cheap. oc1

An Extra Fine Farm,

IN Henry county, Ky.—200 acres—good improvements—will be sold $5,000 less than cost. Apply to

oc1 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the heads of Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only ... Cents per line for each insertion. No ... ment less than Thirty Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—As ... in a respectable family. ... photograph. WALTER H. ARNOLD, ...

WANTED—FURNITURE-BUYERS TO ... That I have the largest stock of ... house furniture in the city ... which I will sell cheap. I will ... all kinds of carpets and upholster... LIKEN, southwest corner Twelfth and Market ... oc29 1m*

WANTED—CITIZENS wishing to engage ... help, male or female, such as clerks, ... porters, drivers, agents, waiters, ... port to the central office. Help directed ... offices, work-shops, residences, &c. ... at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, ... Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—Two gentlemen ... a newly-furnished bed-room ... tirely. Address BROWN, Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A COOK—Also one who can ... iron well. A good girl will have a ... Reference required. Apply at 79 Market ... tween Second and Third. HIBBITT, ... & CO.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN— ... reference, to take charge of an ... business in Alabama, Georgia, or Missouri. ... $600. No insurance, patent rights, or agencies ... at 174 First street.

WANTED—A FAMILY—To occupy a front ... with board, also four or five day boarders, at ... 216 Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. References required. oc29

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper ... good private family or hotel. Best of ... ences given. Address, in full name, ANNIE ... ADAMS, P. O.

WANTED—TENANTS—For one front and ... back room, furnished, with or without ... Apply at No. 177 E. Jefferson street.

WANTED—Kid Gloves to clean to order ... per pair at Miss KATE TALBOT'S, Fourth ... fourth door from Chestnut.

WANTED—BOARD—By a single gentleman ... private family. Good references given. ... dress D., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a good ... in a family. Country preferred. Address ... this office. oc29

WANTED—BOOT-MAKERS—At WM. K... DY'S, 286 Twelfth street.

WANTED—10 CASH-BOYS—At S. BARKER & CO.'S.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—For the retail ... goods and fancy notions business. One ... understands the business will be paid a liberal ... and find a permanent situation. Reference ... and give age. Address JOHN GILGAN & CO., ... ville, Tenn.

WANTED TO RENT—A furnished house, ... small American family. Any one having ... small house that they wish to lease during the winter ... can find a careful tenant by addressing R. T., Courier-Journal office. oc29

WANTED—A TAILOR AND CUTTER— ... flourishing railroad town on Green river, ... ply to A. B. Hinkle or Moore, Bremaker & Co., ... street, or address W. W. HINKLE, Livermore, ... oc28 d3*

WANTED—A MAN—To drive a rockaway ... keep a yard in order. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 273 Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth.

WANTED—BOARDING—Two young men ... boarding in a good private family where ... are no other boarders. Address H. H., this office. oc28 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER—To go to a ... country town. Good wages paid. Inquire ... & O. Bremer & Co.'s, 171 Main street.

WANTED—TAILORS—2 No. 1 tailors, 1 coat ... and 1 pantaloon-maker. Apply to ... RIES & BECKURTS, 64 Sixth street.

WANTED—TINNER—At PLUMER & CO.'S, State street, New Albany, Ind. Apply immediately.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO KNOW—That ... is the time to have Papering done cheap at ... can & Brooks' store, No. 132 Third street, before ... raise in the price. oc27 ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, 12 feet ceilings, good cellar, cistern, with filterer, &c., near street railroad, ... a cottage. Address WILL, this office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE—8 or 10 rooms, ... comfortably furnished. Will rent for the ... or longer. Address R. HUNTER, Box 81 city.

WANTED—NURSE—Of experience. Reference required. Apply at 369 Fourth street, between Broadway and York.

WANTED—HOUSE—A furnished house. Address Box 81.

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—Two nicely-furnished rooms, for single gentlemen only, can be ... cured by early application at No. 187 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth sts. Reference is required. oc28 SuWef

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? ... LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls at once. All respectable females find places ... MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—A second-hand copper ... 150 to 175-gallon capacity, kettle ... BIGGS, PATTERSON & CO., office No. 47, ... and Second, near People's Bank. oc11 eod10t&Su

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell our new ... fruit and potato peeler and slicer, ... quickly to every family. $5 per day guaranteed ... men. Send 50 cents and stamp for sample and ... ular. Fifty cents by return mail ... SCOTT & THURSTON, 131 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$300 A MONTH and expenses to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—TROTTING HORSES—At the ... stable of Samuel Bryant, near the Greenwood Course, combining the best blood of Kentucky. ... Woodford Membrino, American Star, Cassius ... Abdallah, Edward Everett, Brown Dick, John ... Whirlwind, &c. These horses are all young and promising. One well-bred rockaway or ... horse, 7 years old, 16½ hands high; will ... three minutes.

FOR SALE—The property known as the "... Brick Works." For further information ... S. H. McGEE, No. 138 Grayson street, between ... and Tenth.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, &c.—One upright 34-horse power engine, shafting, drums, belts, &c., one large boiler, all in good condition, at the Louisville Chemical Works, on High street, Louisville. oc28 d7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING HOUSE—Containing 12 large and 2 small rooms, with 67 feet of ground, on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. ... for sale after the 15th inst., it will be offered for rent. ... DULANEY, 55 Sixth street.

FOR SALE—SAFE—A burglar-proof steel safe ... inches high, 30 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, ... with Sargent's magnetic combination dial lock. ... W. MERZ, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—GROUND—100x200 feet on west side ... Lot high. 3 feet above street, and on car ... Apply at 118 W. Main, room 1. oc22 SuTu&...

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth ... streets, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, on Madison ... Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at GRAVES & ... Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. ...

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late ... Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 60 feet on Jefferson and extends south 210 feet to ... street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ... the west side of Shelby street, a few ... from the terminus of street railway. The house contains 8 rooms; lot 100x140. Terms very ... Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ... On the west side of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 rooms ... lot 60x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 ...

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A three-story brick ... house, No. 169, containing eight rooms, on ... side of Seventh street, near Walnut. ... annum. Possession given November 1st, 1871. ... to KAHN & WOLF, No. 230 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable two ... and attic brick residence, with all modern ... niences, centrally located, to a tenant who ... chase the carpets and a portion of the furniture. ... ply to B. W. RAWES, No. 49 Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—No. 87 Madison street, ... Floyd, a two-story brick, containing 7 rooms, ... kitchen, bath-room, water and gas; front and ... yard, stable, coal-house, and all modern improvements. For terms apply on the premises.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—To ... sponsible tenant—9 rooms, attic, pantry, kitchen, and servants'-room; cellar, gas, and water. Apply ... 289 First street, between Chestnut and Gray.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On First street, No. ... tween Gray and Broadway. For terms apply ... 377 Sixth, between Chestnut and Broadway.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—At ... Main street, between First and Brook.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two nice furnished ... one small hall room, and one large, ... street, between Green and Jefferson. Also two ... unfurnished rooms, suitable for a family without children. Reference required next door, ... quire within.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two-story brick, ... rooms and kitchen, on Main street, between ... teenth and Twentieth. Inquire of ... MANN, southeast corner Twelfth and Main ... oc28 SaSu&Tu*

FOR SALE—My Fixtures, Stand and Stock of ... linery Goods. This is a rare chance for ... who wishes to buy out a business of 20 years' standing ... Mrs. F. CERF, 136 Market st., between ... Fifth.

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The ... tobacco factory in the West, situated ... brick, with metal and slate roof. Also ... fixtures. Large lot. Now occupied by ... of New York. Everything complete, ... thing for a large business in plug, ... Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. ... BROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, ...

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The spacious ... house corner of Water and Goodsell streets, Evansville, Indiana, known as Ford's Tobacco ... will be let for one or more years, with all the ... appurtenances belonging (including all other ... by 144 feet. For terms, &c., apply to ... ENBURGH, 38 and 37 Broad street, New York. oc3 d30

FOR RENT—THE OLD GROCERY STAND ... Merimee & Bissett, No. 118 Market, between ... and Fourth streets. Apply to HENRY W. ... No. 138 Main, between Bullitt and Fifth streets. oc11 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Three-story store-house ... the west side of Fourth street, between ... Market. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 ... oc1 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—With ... above, on north side Market, between ... Fifth. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 190 West ... street.

FOR RENT—House on Walnut street, No. ... tween Fourth and Fifth; cottage on Third ... "Ralls" house, neat, comfortable, and ... four new houses, two-story, and ... rooms each; bath-room, &c., on Broadway ... between Floyd and Brook. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson st. ...

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two very nicely ... nished rooms, for single gentlemen only, ... be secured at very reasonable rates, if early ... plication be made, at No. 187 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth sts. oc21-SuW...

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two houses on ... street, near Oak; 11 rooms each; gas, ... and all modern improvements. Will rent ... good tenants. Apply to JNO. C. CO... West Main street.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—MARE—By W. T. W... Westport road, near Gilman's Point, ... county, October 26th, a gray mare, aged ... years, and fifteen and a half hands high ... road, and the mare, which I have appraised ... thirty-five dollars. Witness my hand this ... October, 1871. JNO. C. PURDY, J. P., J. C. ... oc29 d1aw*